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PACIFIC AREAS CLOSED FOR TESTS TO REOPEN 13 AUG

LD121347 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 12 Aug 86

["TASS Report" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- In connection with the end of the planned launches of carrier rockets, TASS is authorized to state that the areas of the Pacific Ocean limited:

First, by a circle with a radius of 110 nautical miles and with the centre having the coordinates of 15 degrees 30 minutes of northern latitude and 177 degrees 00 minutes of eastern longitude.

Second, by a trapezoid with the following coordinates of the vertices: 31 degrees 00 minutes of northern latitude and 175 degrees 30 minutes of eastern longitude, 24 degrees 00 minutes of norhtern latitude and 177 degrees 00 minutes of eastern longitude, 24 degrees 00 minutes of northern latitude and 173 degrees 00 minutes of eastern longitude, 31 degrees 00 minutes of northern latitude and 173 degrees 30 minutes of eastern longitude.

That were announced on August 9, 1986, are free for navigation and flights starting from August 13, 1986.

GERASIMOV VIEWS TALKS WITH U.S., MORATORIUM

LD121435 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Consultations are drawing to a close here in Moscow between Soviet and American experts on nuclear and space weapons as part of preparations for a meeting between the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, and the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz. The consultations are taking place in a businesslike atmosphere.

A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov, has told a news conference that Soviet and American experts on other issues are also to meet for consultations on the situation in southern Africa and the Middle East and the situation involving Afghanistan, among other issues. Gennadiy Gerasimov also said Soviet and American experts may also meet to discuss confidence-building measures in Europe.

Answering a question about the Soviet nuclear tests moratorium, Gennadiy Gerasimov said the Soviet leadership is considering what to do next, exercising utmost responsibility.

PREPARATORY MEETINGS FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS HELD

LD121338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, has said that the present consultations between Soviet and U.S. experts on questions of space and nuclear armaments have been brought about by the need to give extra impetus to the discussion of those issues under consideration at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The consultations, which began on 11 August, are being conducted within the framework of preparations for a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, he said at a briefing today for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Viktor Karpov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry directorate for problems of arms limitation and disarmament; the delegation comprises Ambassador Aleksey Obukhov; Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and Detinov, a staff member of the USSR Foreign Ministry apparatus. The U.S. delegation is headed by Paul Nitze.

The meeting is taking place in a cottage belonging to the USSR Foreign Ministry in Meshcherino near Moscow, Gennadiy Gerasimov said.

The work was continued this morning, and there are plans to complete the meeting today, the Foreign Ministry representative said.

Gennadiy Gerasimov noted that other meetings between Soviet and U.S. experts are envisaged in the framework of the preparations for the meeting of the foreign ministers. For example, meetings will take place to discuss regional problems and questions of bilateral relations. A group to discuss bilateral relations has flown to Washington today, he said.

Speaking about the "confidentiality" that Washington favors, Gennadiy Gerasimov declared that for "us, confidentiality is no problem." But, he said, confidentiality is a problem for the U.S. side. He cited the statement by Patrick Buchanan, representative of the White House, that the U.S. delegation does not intend to make concessions and give up the implementation of SDI. "Statements like this undermine the U.S. thesis about the confidentiality of the talks," Gennadiy Gerasimov stressed.

The Soviet Union, he said, does not have its own Strategic Defense Initiative, we don't have an SDI, but an SPI -- a strategic peace initiative, aimed at nuclear disarmament by 2000.

ZHOLKVER SCORES U.S. ARMS STANCE, NUCLEAR BUILDUP

LD121738 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Japanese Communist Party [JCP] leader Fuwa again reflected clearly the two approaches to solving vital international problems. The Soviet Union, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, will continue to fight persistently for banning and eliminating nuclear weapons, for an end to the arms race, and a transition to disarmament and broad international cooperation. The other approach, adhered to by quarters advocating strongarm methods of solving world problems, consists in the limitless buildup of the arms race and its transfer to space, and in continuing confrontation.

Lately, as THE WASHINGTON POST notes, they have started speaking a new language. All kinds of leaks, which turn up in the pages of the U.S. press, are intended to create the impression that the Washington administration at last is ready to agree at least to a restriction of weapons, including atomic ones. There are also statements that Washington is supposed to be prepared to give up its favorite brainchild, the so-called SDI, for a few months, and put off implementation of military space program by 5 to 7 years. However, as THE NEW YORK TIMES put it, all this slight of hand concerning arms control is reminiscent of a poker game, using an impudent card-sharper.

In fact, as is clear from the latest appearance on television by General Abrahamson, head of the U.S. military space program, those in Washington have no intention whatsoever of giving up the star wars plans.

It is simply that their implementation is being somewhat delayed, particularly because of the Challenger spacecraft disaster and several accidents occuring during launches of U.S. military rockets, for at least these same 5 to 7 years. The expenditure on the United States military space program, although cut by the Senate, is still planned to be at the level of almost $4 billion for next year. It is also planned to build another space shuttle to replace Challenger, which burned up. Meanwhile, NASA makes no secret of the fact that the military now intends to keep the future of the shuttles for themselves. Now they are trying to wean even U.S. adolescents into star wars.

I will add that the Senate and the House of Representatives have just voted for allocating funds for new MX intercontinental missiles. Along with this, almost $1.5 billion is being allocated to the construction of a new Trident class submarine missile launcher. One of the latest issues of the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT gives a detailed account of plans for the largest buildup ever of the United States naval forces in peacetime. The U.S. fleet will have 600 warships, as admitted by U.S. Secretary for the Navy John Lehman, and will be guided by an aggressive strategy. The article also quotes the statements of two U.S. Presidents: At the beginning of the century, Theordore Roosevelt said: The fleet is the U.S. big stick. Now Ronald Reagan proclaims: For us, supremacy at sea is a necessity; we must have the capability to safeguard access to all the oceans. It seems to me that there is no difference in principle between these statements. Washington is now trying to use its naval big stick in various regions.

CHERNYSHEV CLAIMS U.S. DETERMINED TO DEPLOY SDI

LD121509 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

Washington is continuing its attempts to inspire world opinion with optimism about prospects for limiting and reducing arms.

U.S. Administration officials claim the basis for the hopes for progress in the field has been furnished by a "constructive approach" allegedly demonstrated by the White House.

The U.S. President asserted a few days ago that given a constructive Soviet response, important headway could be made.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes claimed, for his part, that the United States had made a serious proposal in response to a serious Soviet proposal, while Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, voiced the conviction that the USSR would give a positive reply to a U.S. proposal to legalize SDI deployment in seven years' time.

The Soviet leadership will, no doubt, spell out its attitude to the White House reply to Mikhail Gorbachaev's letter in due time. But there already has arisen a whole number of questions to the U.S. Administration.

Why is the United States, for example, reluctant to accept a Soviet proposal for pledging not to break out of the ABM Treaty for 15 years, with strict compliance with the limitations it has set?

Why is Washington suggesting a term of five to seven years and also seeking to win permission to develop and test ABM components?

In my personal opinion, the answer to these questions is as follows: the U.S. present leadership has decided to deploy a "star wars" system anyway, and take the program to a deployment stage as soon as possible.

The President and his representatives make no bones about admitting this. Patrick Buchanan, director of the White House Office of Communications, said bluntly, for instance, that the goal of talks conducted by a U.S. delegation in Moscow was to ensure the SDI's future and that was all there was to it.

This is why Washington cannot accept a deployment ban lasting 15 years.

First, this is because some kinds of SDI-related weaponry will apparently be developed in the United States much sooner, namely as early as the beginning of the 90's. It is known that contracts awarded by the Pentagon to develop and test anti-missile missiles provide for completing those jobs early next decade (one with McDonnel Douglas, for example, has January 1991 as the deadline).

It has been decided that the SDI defense will be a seven-tier system which will be deployed tier by tier as the relevant new technologies are evolved and mastered.

James Abrahamson said the United States would be able to deploy first-generation space weapons, including orbiting battle stations armed with miniature homing vehicles, as early as the beginning of the '90's.

The Pentagon has already made the necessary computations concerning the first stage of deployment.

Second, the U.S. Administration fears that if the United States commits itself to observing the ABM Treaty for a longer time, Congress will make substantial cuts in appropriations for the SDI and it will not be possible to speed up the program's fulfilment.

Some people in Washington believe it is essential right now, during the Reagan administration's tenure, to lay such groundwork for the "star wars" program and spend so much money on it as to make it hard for succeeding administrations to abandon it after all the imputs.

It is evidently all these considerations that have made the White House propose a seven-year term: It will do no harm to the SDI plans as there isn't yet anything to deploy in any case.

The United States, in the meantime, will press on with its "star wars" efforts, including the development and testing of ABM components that is banned by the ABM Treaty, and be bound by no treaty obligations by the early 90's.

This is why the White House proposal is, to all appearances, nothing more than a propaganda cover.

It was with good reason that THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER observed that the U.S. Administration as fooling people and that the formula proposed by the White House in effect made for an arms buildup and spelled death to arms control. The paper said the most important was the condition the President wanted in return for his so-called deployment delay, and that was to make the Soviet Union acknowledge that the United States would have the right to deploy the SDI in five or seven years.

So the artificial optimism Washington is trying to imspire is hardly justified and appropriate in this case.

CORRESPONDENT DOUBTS U.S. CONCESSIONS ON SDI

LD122001 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev reports:

Experts on arms control are sceptical about Reagan's proposals expressed in his reply letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper writes. First, the deferment of the deployment of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, mentioned in Reagan's answer, cannot be described as a concession, since under no circumstances will the United States be able to deploy such a system within the next seven years. In this connection the newspaper cites the opinion of director of the Strategic Defence Initiative organisation Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, who noted that it will take at least ten years to embark on the deployment of the anti-missile defence space system. Head of the Center for Defense Information, David Johnson, described Reagan's proposal as a "fig leaf."

Representatives of the Institute of Security and Cooperation in Outer Space, Joseph Lovis said that Reagan's gesture cannot be viewed as a proposal. This actually means an ultimatum to the Soviet Union to agree to the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

Having analysed the proposals of the White House, member of the leadership of the Federation of American Scientists John Pike, arrived at the conclusion that there have been no essential changes in the administration's stand on the question of star wars.

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD newspaper writes that the aim of Reagan's proposal is to impart a semblance of legality to the star wars programme and the elimination of the ABM Treaty. Contrary to Washington's assertions, the road to mankind's peaceful future does not lie through the implementation of the SDI. The road to it was indicated in the Soviet Union's proposed programme of stage-by-stage elimination of weapons of mass annihilation, above all, nuclear weapons, by the year 2000, the newspaper writes.

CONSULTATIONS HELD IN LONDON ON CDE PROCESS

LD121759 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] London August 12 TASS -- Consultations on questions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe have been held in London between the USSR Foreign Ministry and the British Foreign Office.

Participating in the consultations, from the Soviet side, were head of the Soviet delegation at the conference Oleg Grinevskiy, from the British side -- Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Timothy Renton.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD082306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by international affairs commentator Igor Pavlovich Charikov; with political observers Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov; and commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev; at the Moscow jig-boring machine works collective]

[Excerpts] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades. You are today participants of our experimental broadcast of "International Situation -- Questions and Answers" which is being recorded not in our studio at Ostankino but at your works. As you probably know, this program is broadcast on Fridays and it is constructed on the basis of letters that we receive from radio listeners. And now we have decided to conduct this program in an auditorium so that the contact with our listeners should be as close as possible. This program will be broadcast next Friday at 2015 on the First Program of All-Union Radio, mentioning of course that the recording was made among the collective of the jig-boring machine works. After this introduction, I should like to begin the program.

We all find ourselves now under the impression of the recent speech in Vladivostok by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. I have in mind the foreign policy part of it. It contains five specific proposals, the aim of which is to stabilize the situation in the area of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, to achieve peace and security in that region. Looking back now, retrospectively, we can recall Budapest in June of this year when, at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the participant states of the Warasw Pact, an address was adopted to the member-countries of NATO and to all other states, an address on the normalization of the situation on the European continent. It dealt with how the level of confrontation between the two military-political groups could be reduced, and the normal flow of life on that continent ensured.

And, turning to the past again, let us recall 15 January of this year when Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made a statement containing an even more serious, a global program, for the limitation and total elimination of nuclear weapons, calculated up to the year 2000. In this way, esteemed comrades, in less than half a year our country has made very constructive initiatives that concern not only global problems as such but also the problems of specific regions. And we can say today with sufficient degree of confidence that the Soviet side has done everything possible to get our dialogue started with the United States, to get a dialogue started with other states so that the world should become more tranquil and secure. I wanted to make this introduction in order to describe the situation as a whole. And now, any of you who wish to ask specific questions to one of the participants in our program, please come to the microphone, give your name, and ask your question.

[Naumov] Naumov is my name. I would like to ask Comrade Tsvetov a question. It is actually a continuation of a question which has already been asked on the state of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan and the prospects and forms of cooperation. I should like to hear about them in more detail.

[Tsvetov] There was a time when Japan occupied a leading position among our trading partners in the capitalist countries, in our trade turnover. But the peak of Soviet-Japanese trade was in 1982. Then in 1983 it was less, our trade was even less in 1984, and then in 1985 it began to improve a little. The point here is: Why did this trade began to decrease? It was not because we had nothing to sell or that there was nothing for us to buy from the Japanese.

The point is that, as you know, trade sanctions were introduced against the Soviet Union. The Japanese -- let us not beat around the bush -- followed the United States' instructions and began to limit their trade with the Soviet Union. The Japanese began to refuse us advantageous, or rather mutually advantageous, forms of granting credits. Furthermore, the Japanese economy is now undergoing so-called structural changes. The Japanese economy is giving up energy-intensive and labor-intensive industries, such as ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metallurgy, and chemical installations. This does not mean that they are dismantling all these. No. But simply the specific gravity of these branches in industry as a whole has begun to decrease, and they have begun to pay more attention to science-intensive industries and the services sphere. And since our exports to Japan consisted mainly of raw material goods, naturally the Japanese began to require a bit less of these goods. However, this does not mean that we have no possibilities for trade development. We believe that the worst in Soviet-Japanese trading and economic relations is behind us, since trade turnover has begun to increase. Last year it was approximately R3.5 billion. Between the Soviet Union and Japan, there are two long-term and regularly renewable agreements. These are agreements on the sale to Japan by the Soviet Union of industrial wood chip. At the end of this year, 1986, the fourth intergovernmental timber agreement will be concluded, according to which we supply wood to Japan.

What are the prospects? Well, in connection with the large-scale program which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev set out when he was speaking in both Vladivostok and Khabarovsk, we can see that our Far Eastern areas, those areas of Siberia, will now accelerate in the most direct sense of that word. That is, the growth of industrial production there will begin to accelerate, and, as you know and as you heard in the report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the emphasis will be on the production of finished products. This means that a good basis is also being laid for our future trade with Japan.

What are the forms of this? Mikhail Sergeyevich also spoke about them. It is industrial cooperation. What does this mean? This means that we are proposing to the Japanese that we produce jointly the very same goods. For example: I am taking this as an example. It does not mean that precisely this will take place. Let us say, a Soviet-Japanese joint tractor. We make some of the parts; the Japanese make some of them, but either country can assemble them. Or, let us say, we could make only kits of parts and the Japanese could assemble them. Or vise versa -- the Japanese could make the component kits for certain machinery and we could assemble it. And then there are joint enterprises. This is a totally new sphere of mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. It is even a totally new one for the Soviet Union, as a socialist country, to have with capitalist countries. What is meant here? Joint administration and sharing of profits. Since we have no experience with this so far -- China has more experience in this respect, we have no experience -- for this reason the Soviet side has suggested to the Japanese side that it make a proposal on the possible form for such joint enterprises, that they make specific proposals for branches or for specific works. An agreement has now been reached to build, by way of an experiment, two or three small joint enterprises in the Far East. One enterprise for the processing of rice, and I thinks a third enterprise for the processing of fish. Thus, there are specific prospects for trade and I think that they are sufficiently clear.

[Charikov] Next please. Come up to the microphone. But let Tsvetov have a rest.

[Unidentified speaker] I have a question on a very major issue. I should like to hear your opinion precisely, on the prospects for the development of the Soviet-U.S. arms talks and on the prospects in general for Soviet-U.S. relations.

[Zholkver] Well, this is a very multifaceted problem, and for this reason each of us will maybe say a few words on it. First, I should like maybe to undertake a little historical digression because I had occasion to be in Vienna in the summer of 1979 at the signing of SALT, the second Soviet-U.S. agreement on strategic arms limitation. I shall not conceal that all of us Soviet journalists and journalists from many countries who had gathered there at that time, in the Hofburg Palace where that agreement was being signed, we were very glad. It was the result of difficult talks which had then been going on for approximately 7 years. And they had ended with the signing of such a important agreement. I recall that literally half an hour after the U.S. President and the Soviet leader had placed their signatures on this treaty in the Redoute hall of the Hofburg, a roundtable conversation took place there, organized by Austrian television, in which I and my American colleagues had occasion to take part. And I must say that, after we had spoken rather emotionally and excitedly under the influence of the ceremony which had just taken place, my American colleagues were not only far more restrained but, on the whole, in a number of cases openly pessimistic. They told us directly: You Russians do not understand how our U.S. economy functions. You think that it is difficult for the President to place his signature on a treaty along with your general secretary and arms production will be reduced, or -- who knows -- halted. No. they stated, this will not be the case. Once U.S. companies have received contracts from the Pentagon -- and who knows, this might have really been the case -- and have used their own funds both for design work for the production of arms and for preparing them for serial production, they will not go back, or it will be very difficult.

Unfortunately they were right. Not only was SALT II not ratified by the U.S. Senate, but the present Washington administration, as you know, is considering a total abrogation of this agreement which, although it did not formally come into force, was nonetheless observed by both sides.

[Charikov] During the 1980 election campaign when he was running against President Carter, who had signed this treaty, Reagan claimed that if he were to come to power he would immediately -- well, maybe straightaway, or maybe a little later -- but he would definitely repeal SALT II. So you see, before he had even got into the White House, as they say, he had already in advance condemned this very important document, which was worked out with great difficulty over 7 years. He had condemned this document to death.

[Zholkver] And as to whose interests the President was acting in then and is acting in now, we can find out for example in a recent edition of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. I risk showing it once again here. I showed it last night on television during the "World Today", which I was introducing. It contains a list of the 100 richest people in the United States. Heading the list, in second place comes Dupont, the owner of a major U.S. chemical and military-chemical empire. Production of nuclear weapons, production of space weapons and production of a new type of chemical weapons known as the binary charge, which has just been announced in the last few days, are all a source of tremendous profits for U.S. monopolies.

[Charikov] It is precisely the reason mentioned by Aleksandr Vladimirovich -- the large stake which a very narrow stratum of U.S. society has in the arms race -- this reason is preventing them from, let us say, budging, as far as one can judge from foreign press reports, at the two confidential Soviet - U.S. meetings underway in Geneva. You know that SALT I and the ABM Treaty were concluded in 1972. At the same time a Soviet - U.S. standing commission was created to resolve issues connected with the fulfillment of that treaty. After SALT II was signed -- Aleksandr Vladimirovich has just been talking about this signing -- that same commission began to study, that is, began to concern itself with verifying the fulfillment and the fulfillment of SALT II.

You know that Reagan stated his desire to renounce SALT II. Although the Soviet - U.S. consultative commission on these treaties was due to meet in September, the Soviet side proposed an early meeting in order to devote the discussion to Reagan's statement on his striving to renounce the treaty. There are talks going on there behind closed doors, so to speak, and so we shall not made any guesses, so to speak, about how things are going, but let's try in any case to establish with what objective and from what stance the U.S. side came to these talks. Well, it is clear from what stance: in order to accuse the Soviet Union of violating the SALT II treaty and by placing the entire blame for violating the SALT II agreement on the Soviet Union to renounce it anyway.

However, one cannot now approach today's world with the norms of everyday life because the world has reached a dangerous frontier. For that reason maximum effort and maximum diligence are demanded of us in order to prevent further deterioration in the international situation. Such a deterioration would be fraught with very serious consequences for the life of all mankind. So the Soviet Union's foreign policy course consists of the following -- is orientated towards the following -- to strive, whatever the cost and however difficult it may be, for an improvement in the international climate. This should not create the impression that we are trying to achieve this because we are weak. Nothing of the sort. Military parity continues to be maintained and our government and our party will never allow us to fall behind the United States from the military viewpoint, for such a falling behind would be fraught with an intensification of adventurism in U.S. foreign policy. At the same time, however, the Soviet Government and the Central Committee are sparing no effort to achieve some kind of improvement.

[Zholkver] I would add that one should not, of course, approach this issue in a primitive way by believing that the whole of America fully agrees with the White House's present course. This is far from being the case. Very broad circles of the American public -- Igor Pavlovich can say more on this since he worked there for many years as our correspondent -- those whom one happens to meet here -- you know that there was recently a large group of American scientists at the forum on ending nuclear tests and their is a group of scientists, seismologists currently working with apparatus recording nuclear blasts -- they have set up this apparatus in Kazakhstan beside the Soviet nuclear proving ground, which has been silent now for over a year and where the only thing being recorded are blasts coming from the opposite side of the planet, from the Nevada proving ground. Incidentally, this work in fact pulls the rug out from under the feet of those who, until recently, claimed that an agreement was infact impossible because it would be difficult to monitor. It could be perfectly well monitored! Modern apparatus makes it possible to record the smallest nuclear explosions, not to mention the fact that even dances at a local dance floor can be recorded in the immediate environment, expecially if the orchestra is playing a very lively tune. There is even an expression, the seismologists' dance: in order to check apparatus, dances are organized in the immediate environment, even just a small group of people, of monitoring: it is a question of good will and it must be said that a substantial proportion of the American public stresses that under present circumstances, at a time when the Soviet Union has unilaterally extended its moratorium twice, there are no grounds for the United States not to join the moratorium -- if we don't count the interests of these 100 rich families. This factor, the growth of the world public, [as heard] not only the American public, of course, but that of the whole world, should not left out of account, either.

[Charikov] The role of the public in the United States, Japan, the FRG, and other countries is, of course, very large in the issue under discussion here. I would like to continue a thought which Aleksandr Vladimirovich began to develop, about American public opinion.

Yes, indeed, it has sort of grown up and become more mature. After all, by nature Americans are dreadful philistines -- they do not care about anything. Their interests go no further than ordinary everyday problems, ordinary everyday problems: looking no worse than one's neighbor and so on and so forth. So that, from the political point of view, the average American is very inactive, in contrast, for example, to Western Europe or in Japan, it is a real demonstration, even when one takes into account the difference in size of population. But in the United States, in general up until recently, demonstrations were, frankly, not very impressive sights. Suffice it to mention how Americans take part in elections -- I'm thinking of presidential elections. Carter, President Carter, during whose term in office I happened to live and work in the United States. Carter was in effect elected, if we work it out, by one quarter of the entire population of the United States, because almost one half took part in the elections, of which Carter obtained a majority of about 800,000 votes. They say that New York State won the election for Carter. Slightly later on, at the next presidential election 4 years later, in 1984 [as heard], voter participation was slightly higher and the gap between the new U.S. presidential candidate, Reagan and Carter, was even wider. This indicates that over the years Americans have become more and more mature, they have begun to sense more realistically the acuteness of the situation and have even begun to sense some kind of danger for themselves if a nuclear war occurs. After all, they are constantly being told that America is remotely situated and that it can cut itself off from any attack even if the attack involves the use of nuclear weapons.

The infamous Strategic Defense Initiative, about which so much is being said, is currently being pushed everywhere in the United States, both in the serious press, to which this journal belongs, and in simpler newspapers and even on the movie screen. And, you know, it all looks pretty convincing. This picture here shows how American space facilities would operate -- launched in advance of course with the appropriate apparatus -- how they would operate if the Soviet Union were to launch a missile with nuclear warheads. It's all shown clearly: a laser from one station neutralizes the launched missile, another laser does something else, then a computer distinguishes the real missiles from the false ones and so on and so forth. In short, it's very convincing and, to speak frankly, why not admit it, there are a fair number of Americans who believe it all. They all think that the Strategic Defense Initiative is a wonderful thing and a step along the path to disarmament, a step along the path to disarmament and nothing more. They are completely unconcerned that facilities capable of striking targets on earth will be put into space -- they are not told about this aloud and even here in the U.S. NEWS journal it is not mentioned. It is not stated here that these lasers are capable of striking enemy facilities, that is, our facilities. They talk only about how these facilities will be struck as they approach the United States, at this distance between the two oceans. And that is all. For the man in the street, however, that is enough.

Why is it that, especially over the past few years. Reagan's popularity has, let us say, shot up somewhat, grown? There have been periods when his popularity was falling because in the foreign policy sphere he had nothing serious to show for himself and he constantly had his back against the wall due to our initiatives; and he is still against that wall now. By whipping up chauvanism and nationalism he managed to keep afloat. Now, however, according to certain assessments, his popularity has grown slightly, most likely because election year 1988 is approaching and, in accordiance with an amendment to the U.S. Constitution -- the 22d Amendment to the U.S. Constitution -- under normal circumstances, so to speak in nonwar conditions, in peace-time conditions, the President cannot be elected for more than two terms. And so Reagan, like all U.S. presidents, wants to have a very splendid conclusion to his term in office. He wants to conclude it in a major key and be able to say: Esteemed fellow citizens, I have done everything I could.

I have shown America's strength, I have demonstrated that America is capable of defending itself -- here, he evidently has Grenada in mind -- I am capable of raising America's prestige in the other spheres and I am capable of talking tough and strong with our principal, let us say, counterpart, the Soviet Union. This is perhaps the reason for a certain growth in his popularity.

I would like to return to where I began. I began by saying that the average American is, all the same, maturing. A new generation is coming onto the scene, a generation which grew up during the Vietnam War and which is fairly well versed in the adventuristic, so to speak, behavior of the White House, the behavior of U.S. presidents in the past. And that is why more and more frequently we hear voices ringing out against the allocation of funds for this infamous Strategic Defense Initiative, voices advocating a return to dialogue with the Soviet Union. Moreover, these voices are fairly influential and resound quite loudly.

[Zholkver] I would add here that, in my view, the American voter is not only growing up, but becoming more sober, and in this sobering-up an important role has been played by two events: The Challenger catastrophe and the Chernobyl accident. Both these events were very broadly covered by the American mass information media and far from always objectively. But, in my view, very many people derived two general conclusions from these two tragedies. First, technology is not omnipotent. It all looks so picturesque when you look at this journal. In our "The World Today" broadcasts we often show American animations demonstrating how magnificent, so to speak, it will all be in space with one platform targeting, a second firing, and a third platform coordinating everything and reporting immediately. But it transpires that things are very different. The highly-computerized Challenger burned up in 7 seconds and the multiple back-up system was unable to help. They have just recovered what is known as an aircraft's black box -- a recording of the communications between the aircraft and the ground. They have deciphered everything up to and including what they believe to be the last death scream of the second pilot. It seems that he sensed something was wrong. There is evidence showing that when they raised from the ocean floor the oxygen masks which each of the seven astronauts had, three of them were switched on. Three of the crew felt the depressupraization and attempted to switch on their individual rescue equipment at the last moment...

[Charikov] But that was a little a hundredth of a second...

[Zholkver] Yes, now why I am mentioning this? A certain sobering-up from what I would call a semi-film-animation obsession with technology has taken place in the states.

Second, the Chernobyl accident, even if we ignore the again primitive intimidation of the Americans with talk about a radioactive cloud from the banks of the Dnepr reaching the banks of the Mississippi and, so to speak, destroying everything alive there and, above all, the flora there...if we ignore this -- and incidentally it soon became clear that the reality was quite different -- there remained the realization that our planet is fairly small, and that the force of the atom is a very terrible thing which can cause the most dreadful disasters -- and after all, what happened in Chernobyl, in all the tragic nature of our misfortune, was insignificant in comparison with what would happen in the event of even a single nuclear bomb exploding, not to mention an exchange of nuclear blows.

This too is sobering-up American voters, especially since American scientists themselves are talking at the top of their voices about the impermissibility of nuclear war, in which there can be no victory.

It seems to me that this factor -- the factor of Americans' sobering-up -- also has to be taken into account in examining the issue of the prospects for the development of Soviet-American relations, including such a complex and important issue as disarmament talks.

[Unidentified speaker] Excuse me, I have one more question. Could you say something at least in passing but sufficiently clearly about Soviet-Chinese relations. I understand that it is a major issue but what are the main, shall we say, differences, let's say, which the Chinese side advances against improving these mutual relations?

[Tsvetov] As you know, Soviet Chinese relations were at a very low level for a long time. Now these relations are gradually improving, above all in the trade and economic field. Our interstate relations too are improving. Things are moving more slowly in the field of inter-party relations.

China sets three conditions for reestablishing full, good-neighborly, friendly Soviet-Chinese relations. These are: pulling back Soviet troops from the Soviet-Chinese border; second -- the return of the limited contingent of Soviet Union's armed forces from Afghanistan; and an end to Soviet Union assistance and help to Vietnam in its mutual relations, shall we say, in its help to Kampuchea.

Well, the position of the Soviet Union is that there should be no prior conditions for normalization of relations. We say to China that we are ready to build our relations on the following basis: Let us improve relations without causing damage to our relations with third countries. That is, we are ready to improve relations with China but not at the price of our relations with Afghanistan and Vietnam. Just as we do not demand that China somehow, let's say, worsen its relations with, for example, the United States, Britain, or Japan.

As far as the question of pulling back Soviet Armed Forces from the Soviet-Chinese border is concerned, well, comrades, it is completely within our competence, that of our leadership, our government, where to station troops. However this, let's look at it this way -- let's assume, arouses concern on the Chinese side, it was said plainly in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's latest speech, in Vladivostok, that the Soviet Union manifests readiness to continue the dialogue on improving relations with China. That's how it is; that's our position. [passage omitted on the state of Argentine-British relations]

[Unidentified speaker] Could you please say something about the Iran-Iraq war. When are they going to get around to ending it, or aren't they?

[Zholkver] I think that since we have started to talk about the roots, we should call a spade a spade. It is a legacy above all of the colonial past, which in a number of regions, including this one, mounted to the ancient formula -- divide and rule. Still, in the days of the British dominion in that area, the so-called Durand Line -- named after the then head of the British mission in Baghdad -- was drawn along the course of the Shatt al-Arab River separating Iran and Iraq, as is often the case when borders are established along river courses, that already sows seeds of discord, as the courses change and the situations on both sides of the river change. The thing is that here it gets even more complicated as oil deposits were discovered on both sides. That is how the seeds of discord were sown. Moreover, the British kept promising either Iraq to correct the border in its favor or they -- and especially the United States, at the time when the United States was playing a major game, still in the days of the Iranian Shah -- kept promising support to Iran, setting people at odds and against one another, and driving them into conflict

Of course the situation because even more aggravated in connection with religious hostility. After all, each side tries to show that it is they who are the most faithful, that they are true to God and that they are conducting a holy war in the name of the Koran. And you might have seen it on our television; we often show it on the "World Today" program, for example, when there are battles in the region; you might have seen young Iranian youth, strictly speaking not even in military uniform but with these kind of bands tied across their forehead with incomprehensible inscriptions. These inscriptions translate from Farsi as, I am going to God. He goes to face bullets, thinking -- as instilled by the mullah -- that this is the shortest route to God -- to paradise.

[Tsvetov] A male dying in battle, according to the Koran, goes straight to paradise.

[Zholkver] That is right.

[Tsvetov] And the Muslim paradise is much more attractive than the Christian one. there are hours there, apart from gardens in bloom and so on.

[Zholkver] And this aggravates the situation in the region even more, as, for example, Iran: The Iranian leadership takes the position that the conflict will end when the present leadership of Iraq is overthrown -- no more and no less. And specific names are named.

Well, it should be said that in spite of the whole complexity of the situation, the conflict could have been resolved long ago were it not for the actions of the imperialist forces that not only created the basis of the conflict, provoked it, roused it and aggravated it, but also now continue supporting both sides.

As far as the position of the Soviet Union is concerned, it is clearly defined: We consider this war to be fratricidal, damaging to both sides and to the cause of peace in the region, especially as the situation there is sufficiently tense anyway in connection with the Israeli aggression in the Middle East. We support the quickest possible end to the conflict. This has been said often by our leaders and the government both in unilateral statements and in talks with representatives of the two sides.

[Charikov] Well, comrades, here we could perhaps conclude our conversation. I would like to say in conclusion that we have heard many questions from you, tried to answer them as fully as we could, but our time has run out and we would like to thank you for your attention. All the best. Till we meet again. [applause]

'TOP PRIORITY' ON GORBACHEV'S VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

LD112001 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Top Priority" program, presented by Vladimir Pozner, with Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] [Pozner] Today we would like to look at the proposals, the concrete proposals, made in Mikhail Gorbachev's [Vladivostok] speech pertaining to the Asian-Pacific area. I would like to ask you, Dr Bogdanov; What do you think -- and I realize it's a difficult question -- but what do you think are the most important proposals or views that were made in this speech? What would you single out?

[Bogdanov] You know, I like very much your question. It's a very, very substantial and really relevant question. But let me give you an unconventional answer.

[Pozner] I'd love that.

[Bogdanov] If you like me to tell you that proposal number four is the most important one -- I'm sorry, I will not satisfy your appetite.

[Pozner] All right.

[Bogdanov] My answer would be a little bit different. Let me make two comments and let me make a bit of linkage between first part of Gorbachev's speech and the second part. The first part of his speech was devoted to the peaceful development of our eastern part of the Soviet Union.

[Pozner] It's a vast program.

[Bogdanov] A vast program of peaceful development of this huge area which, if you like, was neglected somehow for so many years.

[Pozner -- interrupting] We didn't have the possibility...

[Bogdanov -- interrupting] We didn't have the resources, we didn't have the possibility and his accent [as heard] not only accent, his, you know, cry for building this area that created out of that area prospering, peaceful part of the Soviet Union [sentence as heard]

[Pozner] In fact, a major economic area.

[Bogdanov] Major economic area.

[Pozner] Okay, so that's the first part.

[Bogdanov] Now, now, that's the first part. How the second part correlates with the first part? I believe there is an absolutely direct and very interesting linkage. If you are for peaceful development of that part of the Soviet Union, you have no option but to create on the borders of that area a peaceful environment. You have to settle all your standing -- outstanding problems with the neighbors. That's the logic of this speech.

My second comment: If you pick up proposal by proposal, I am really in difficulty to answer your question: which one is the most important one? My answer would be that the most important thing is that we have a set of proposals. We have comprehensive program how to defuse the situation in that part of the globe. That's my answer.

[Pozner] Okay, I buy your answer, I buy your answer. But then let's look at it this way. Indeed, there is a direct link -- I mean one follows from the other -- between the plans to develop this vast, very rich in natural resources, area -- the Soviet Far East -- and the desire for peaceful -- for a much more peaceful world so as to be able to use the resources for peaceful development rather than for military needs.

And in his speech Mikhail Gorbachev notes that while in general this view has the support undoubtedly of the socialist countries, has great interest and also support in the developing countries, also finds appreciation in the capitalist countries, at least among those people who are for that type of outlook, it also runs into opposition on the part of what might be called the political and military elite in the West and those whose interests are totally tied to military production. But, talking about security, don't you think that ult'mately this policy has been the main single factor threatening American security? This policy of more and more military production aimed at making it difficult for the Soviet Union to develop peacefully has boomeranged, if you wish, making the security of the United States very fragile and that therefore the so-called threat, the military threat, would seem to be coming right from inside America.

[Bogdanov] Yeah, I would put it like that, you know. On each American dollar put into so-called American security in this area, how less insecurity they had out of which dollars spent on that [as heard]. And I believe that some day that will be calculated, because that's a very, very, you know, paradoxical situation. More dollars you invest in security, less security you get.

[Pozner] If you're talking about military security.

[Bogdanov] Yes, military security -- military security. And that's why, that's why you might have noticed that the main, you know, this is the main tune [as heard] of the second part of Gorbachev's speech is...

[Pozner interrupting] The foreign policy part.

[Bogdanov] The foreign policy. That, that, that are a should be included into the general framework of overall international security; that Pacific area should become a part of international system of security. I think that's very important. That's what gives you a possibility to talk, really to find out ways and means -- how it's ready to solve all these problems. And let me remind our listeners what is the comprehensive system of international security. Of course, I hope they remember that -- they will see that it takes into consideration not only military aspects of that, not only nuclear (?aspects) but economic security too -- freedom from terrorism, freedom from the other fears, you know.

[Pozner] Right.

[Bogdanov] So I believe that we should look at this part of this, at your question, from that angle.

[Pozner] Granted that your view -- that in general the proposal as such is what is really important, I'd like to ask Dr Plenkhanov: Have what you read or listened to, or listened and then read the speech of General Secretary -- What struck you, what attracted your special attention, as someone versed in the area of foreign policy, as an expert, what made you, you know, your ears kind of stand up, as it were?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think -- I personally attach the greatest importance to our relations with the People's Republic of China, and I think there's been a number of specific proposals designed to improve our relations with China. [passage omitted recalling Gorbachev's proposals on border troop talks, withdrawal of Soviet Forces from Mongolia, offers on economic cooperation]

You see, I happen to believe that the bad relations between China and the Soviet Union, the conflict between our two nations which started in the late 50's and early 60's was a major negative factor in the Asian...

[Bogdanov interrupting] International not only...

[Plekhanov interrupting] International, not just the regional but international, and it's a very healthy development that in the last few years we have seen a developing detente, if one may use that word, and a closer cooperation, greater economic ties...

[Pozner interrupting] Let's call it just an improvement of relations.

[Plekhanov] Improvement of relations which is a natural thing, which is in the interests of both the Soviet Union and China. And I think that gives an impetus to the whole process of cooperation and demilitarization in the area because we are talking about the two most populated nations in the world. And another important thing is that if we look at Chinese-American relations, they were a major axis of confrontation in Asia-Pacific, a major factor in hostility between those two countries, a major factor in tension in the Pacific area. It had this impact on the U.S. policy towards Vietnam, for instance. It contributed to the escalation of the Vietnam war, which was seen as a weapon against China, and so on and so forth. So I think that development of a peaceful environment around China would also be a major factor in improving overall relations in this area. Among other things that are important in the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev is the set of concrete ideas about reducing the danger of military confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. [passage omitted]

[Bogdanov] Each of these items is, was, to be discussed separately with explanation -- what does it mean for the particular region and area, and it's rather, you know, a big program, and I have counted as many as six or seven major points in his proposals, and each one has a very, very big, very big importance. For instance: You take Afghanistan; some people say what's five regiments, six regiments? We don't say, we don't claim that we have started the process of withdrawing the whole Soviet forces, just a good gesture helping.

[Pozner] You know I have to, I have to interrupt you there. Remember a few years ago the Soviet Union as a gesture of goodwill took out of the GDR 100 tanks?

[Plekhanov] Yeah.

[Bogdanov] And 20,000 men -- men.

[Pozner] And everyone in the West said, oh, you know, big deal, what's 100 tanks? I always said then, but what if we put in 20,000 men and 200 tanks, you'd be screaming.

[Bogdanov] Very good, very good. Yes, the same thing if we put back six regiments.

[Pozner] You add six.

[Bogdanov] Yeah, you add six.

[Pozner] Instead of taking out six. [laughter]

[Bogdanov] Of course, I can imagine. So my, my, you know, my point is that people over there should be more fair to our proposals, to take them without prejudice, and to look at them from the point of view of our general policy, which is policy of peace and peaceful cooperation. You know, I am repeating once again, Gorbachev's speech is a great opening; it's a great chance, if you like, for everybody in the world. So I believe that it's a very serious, you know, very serious (?time) to think it over, to discuss, to engage both sides, maybe three, maybe five (?parties) into serious negotiation. You have a program, we don't say that's our monopoly. No. We have a program. If you have counterproposals, counter, you know, ideas, we are ready to discuss them. But let's discuss, let's start the process.

[Pozner] And I would like to add to that, as we finish today's "Top Priority," what I think is an important point: If we look at the relationship in Europe that developed over the years we find that by the time we got to a point where we could discuss, Europe had become a nuclearized (?continent), it had reached a level where you could no longer -- well it would be very difficult -- to do away with nuclear weapons as we see. We're trying, but it's a very tough one. In the Asian-Pacific area, things have not gone that far, and with the foresight that we've acquired in the past, it seems to me that these proposals that we've just touched on briefly today furnished a concrete way of nipping the danger in the bud, not letting things go as far as they have in Europe, making it easier than to go back.

[Plekhanov] Fight.

[Pozner] You agree with that?

[Plekhanov] Yes, of course. Yes, of course. Unfortunately, there is a dangerous trend towards militarization there. We have to face that danger, so it's not something that is a luxury. I mean, the idea of a regional cooperation Helsinki-type process, it's a very urgent need because there are other trends which are very dangerous.

[Pozner], Well, I would suppose that we'll be touching on this subject in future talks of ours. I'd just like to thank both of you for participating today and tell our listeners we welcome your comments, your suggestions, whatever that is you wish to write we'll be delighted to have them. Until next time, a week from today, at the same time, this is Vladimir Pozner wishing you all good listening.

'ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA' OVER ASIA POLICY EXAMINED

PM121302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Why Are They Lying?"]

[Text] Some people in the West are getting fits of anti-Soviet hysteria again.

The "Gallant Eagle-86" exercises, during which troops from the U.S. Armed Forces Central Command (CENTCOM) had been rehearsing possible operations for conducting combat actions on the territories of Near East or Asian countries, had hardly ended in the California desert when General G. Crist of the U.S. Marines, who was heading the exercises, stated: "Soviet military interests have moved to Southwest Asia."

"The Russians are not only striving to expand their sphere of influence in the Indian Ocean but have also created a military potential for doing so," the general threatens. And with a feigned tremble in his voice he goes on to report that the troops under his command "would not be able to repulse a full-scale offensive by Soviet forces in Southwest Asia."

In Britain there are also press organs which have decided to play their part in the attempts to distort the USSR's peace policy in Asia and the Far East. Thus, the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES disconcerted its readers with this "discovery": "The long arm of Soviet influence has reached into the South Pacific in order to hoist the red flag there in thoroughly prepared positions." There have been similar wailings in certain other publications.

But these are sheer ravings, the reader will exclaim. And he would, of course be right. But the fact is that it is by no means an accident that these ravings have appeared in the Western press at this precise time. The outburst of anti-Sovietism has been triggered by a desire to besmirch the USSR's new large-scale initiative which urges peoples and states to build peaceful and just relations in Asia and the Pacific. This initiative has produced an enormous response worldwide. Mankind has received further convincing proof of the responsibility with which the Soviet Union approaches the cause of normalizing the situation both in Europe and in Asia.

For many years the urgent problems of the enormous Asia-Pacific region stagnated; moreover, people tried to solve them by using confrontation and refused to examine them around the negotiating table. The new Soviet initiative opens up a fundamentally different prospect for the Asian and Pacific countries.

The USSR, many foreign press organs note, is removing the tension from problems out of which reactionary circles build artificial barriers to dialogue. Moscow, France's LE MATIN writes, has "shown Washington that the Soviet Union is capable of solving complex problems of international relations, preferring to keep precisely to a political settlement of these problems."

But this switch will in no way suit those forces in the imperialist camp which are gambling on the militarist fist and are interested in artifically maintaining tension in Asia and the Pacific. In Washington, the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE writes, there is a mounting "fear that the antinuclear disease will infect the entire Pacific." The U.S. militarists are clearly worried about the fate of the network of 160 bases and military centers encompassing the immense region from Hawaii to the Philippines, from Japan and South Korea to Australia.

The United States has strategic interests in the Asia-Pacific region, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO writes. In order to defend them, the Reagan administration has developed and is implementing a special policy line aimed at intensifying and expanding political, economic, and military links with U.S. partners in this part of the world. Moreover, to all appearances, main stress is being placed on building up U.S. military presence in the Far East and implementing a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The new Soviet peace initiatives are consonant with the sentiments and aspirations of the Asian and Pacific peoples, who thirst for peace and security, and accord with their vital national interests. It is natural that the forces of reason and common sense are supporting these initiatives. This drives the adherents of confrontation crazy. That is why they are again conjuring up the specter of the "Soviet military threat" and piling one wild lie upon another. But they will not succeed in achieving their dark goals.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SEND LETTER TO UN ON SECURITY

LD121803 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 12 Aug 86

["For the Establishment of a Comprehensive System of International Security" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York August 12 TASS -- The acting permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the U.N. addressed a letter on Monday to the U.N. secretary-general from the foreign ministers of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Czechoslovakia proposing for the inclusion in the agenda of the Forty-First Session of the United Nations General Assembly the item entitled "The Establishment of a Comprehensive System of International Security".

Follows the text of the letter:

Esteemed Mr. Secretary-General.

The Governments of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic propose for the inclusion in the agenda of the Forty-First Session of the United Nations General Assembly the item entitled "The Establishment of a Comprehensive System of International Security."

The introduction of this proposal is prompted by our grave concern for the destiny of peace and our preoccupation about the future of the peoples of the world. At present humanity is going through a new and extremely responsible and complex stage in its development. It is facing an historic choice: either to allow the further sliding down the path of confrontation and the arms race towards the abyss of nuclear self-destruction or to bring its way of thinking and acting in conformity with the realities of the nuclear and space age and restructure international relations on the basis of cooperation and interaction for the preservation of peace.

The new thinking which demands that statesmen be guided in their behaviour by the interests of the entire mankind and its survival is dictating the need for a new approach to the problems of ensuring security in the world. In the conditions of today no state, however powerful, can rely on defending itself solely by military or technological means. The maintenance of security becomes ever more a political task; its accomplishment requires a realization that reliable security of all countries and peoples, peaceful conditions for their development and progress can be achieved only by political means and through joint efforts of all states, big and small, developed and developing, regardless of their political or social system. This implies renunciation of the use or threat of force and peaceful settlement between states. In our complex, contradictory but interdependent and generally an integral world of today security is indivisible, it can be universal and equal for all. [sentence as received]

Today it is more than ever necessary to comply strictly with the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-use or threat of force, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement and other generally recognised norms of international relations.

We are convinced that the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security embracing military, political as well as economic and humanitarian fields would be in the vital interests of all states and peoples without exception.

In the military field it is more imperative than ever before to take resolute and specific measures aimed at ending the arms race, beginning real disarmament, and removing the military threat. It is vitally important to eliminate nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons completely and everywhere before the end of this century, keep outer space free of weapons, reduce military arsenals of states to the levels sufficient for the need of defence. Practical steps for the reduction of arms and disarmament, accompanied by a corresponding reduction in military expenditures of states will release enormous material, financial, and human resources for peaceful creative purposes including the overcoming of economic backwardness in many regions of the world.

In the political field in order to ensure universal security all members of the internatinal community should work for a strict observance of the right of every people to decide independently its own destiny for the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the Middle and Near East, in Southeast Asia, in Central America, in southern Africa, and in other regions of the world, should contribute to just settlement of conflict situations and disputes between states by peaceful means, and should ensure the prevention of international terrorism.

The economic plight of developing countries and the neo-colonialist exploitation to which they are subjected are fraught with serious consequences for peace and the entire system of international relations. The interests of security in the world and in some of its regions require that efforts be made with a view to restructuring the entire system of international economic relations on democratic basis, establishing a new international economic order which would give equal economic security to all states, overcoming underdevelopment, and solving on a global and just basis the problem of external indebtedness.

The establishment of a comprehensive system of international security also implies broad cooperation in the humanitarian field. The security of states is inseprable from the struggle for the full implementation -- together with respect for the sovereignty of states -- of human rights in all fields and in particular of the right to life in the conditions of peace and freedom.

The United Nations has made an important contribution to the formation of both thinking and acting in a manner consistent with the nuclear and space age, to the overcoming of the extremely dangerous notions that wars and armed conflicts are admissible. The declaration on the strengthening of international security and other General Assembly declarations and resolutions, the decisions taken at its first and second special sessions devoted to disarmament, the studies prepared by the U.N. on various aspects of international security along with the constructive proposals of the non-aligned states, the New Delhi Declaration and other proposals of the six states of four continents as well as of the Palme Commission have played a positive part in the struggle for reducing tensions and for improvement of international relations. At the same time the present-day international situation is calling for further vigorous efforts by states and peoples, for concrete measures in all spheres of international relations for building a truly positive peace based on a reliable comprehensive system of international security rather than on the mere absence of wars.

The United Nations true to the purposes and principles of its charter must, in our view, take this challenge of our times and work out a fundamental document which would spell out the basic principles of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and would serve as guidelines in its practical activities in providing material, political, legal, moral and psychological guarantees for that system. That would be consistent with the need for a stronger U.N. role in the maintenance of peace and security, in furthering cooperation among all states, and in promoting principles and norms of international laws. All appropriate considerations and proposals of representatives of states and peoples must be taken into account in the process.

The consideration by the General Assembly at its Forty-First Session of the question of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and the adoption of an appropriate decision would be a concrete step in this direction and would be fully in line with the task of marking 1986 -- the international year of peace -- with a turn to a better and safer world. At the same time it would add a new perspective to the efforts by all states to ensure peace and international security, to completely eradicate wars from the life of mankind, to establish a new international economic order and to overcome underdevelopment, to promote economic and social development of all peoples. Please regard, Mr Secretary-General, this leter as an explanatory note envisaged by the rules of procedure of the U.N. General Assembly and circulate it as well as the draft resolution attached as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

Supplement

Draft Resolution

Establishment of a Comprehensive System of International Security

The General Assembly, deeply concerned over the tense and dangerous situation in the world, the danger of sliding down the path of confrontation and the arms race towards the abyss of nuclear self-destruction of humanity, conscious of the urgent need for strengthening the foundations of universal security, on the basis of the U.N. Charter and compliance with the generally recognised norms and principles of international law, conscious of the growing interdependence of countries and the fact that today's world has no reasonable alternative to the policy of cooperation and interaction among states pursued on the basis of equality with unconditional respect for the right of each people to make its sovereign choice of the ways and forms of its development, reaffirming the important role of the United Nations as an irreplaceable forum for holding talks and achieving agreements on the measures to strengthen international peace, security and cooperation and to democratise international relations, having discussed the question of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, calls upon states to focus their efforts on ensuring equal security for all and in all spheres of international relations and for these purposes to make their contribution to the elaboration of the document containing basic principles of a comprehensive system of international security. Decides to continue the discussion of this question at its forty-second Session.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, WORLD ISSUES

LD130719 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 13 TASS -- Addressing a press conference in Chicago on Tuesday upon the end of his tour of the mid-western states, President Ronald Reagan had to admit that the American farmers were hurting.

Clearly trying to dampen the farmers' strong discontent with the policy of the Republican administration, which is serving the interests of major agro-industrial companies, the President promised additional aid to struggling farms. The Republican Senate leaders warned the President the other day that the party could sustain a crushing defeat in the farming states of the country at the congressional elections this fall.

The President used the press conference to urge the Senate anew to vote 100 million dollars in aid to the gangs of contras, who are trying to overthrow the lawful government of Nicaragua. The President again launched slanderous attacks on the revolutionary Sandinista government, portraying it as a threat to the security of neighbouring countries and even the United States itself.

In spite of the demands of the U.S. public for the renunciation of the policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African racists, Ronald Reagan again opposed sanctions against Pretoria. The President hypocritically claimed that he was looking first and foremost after the interests of the black majority of South Africa, which would supposedly be hit more than anyone by such measures.

DIFFERENCES IN SHULTZ-HAYDEN TALKS REPORTED

LD120849 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] San Francisco August 12 TASS -- Talks between U.S. and Australian ministers for foreign affairs and for defense have ended here.

The talks focused on a wide range of issues, including arms control and bilateral relations. The participants in the talks reaffirmed their allied commitments in the military field.

The meeting revealed serious differences between the USA and Australia, primarily in foreign trade. Australian Foreign Minister William George Hayden expressed displeasure with the U.S. attempts to solve its problems at the expense of friends and allies.

For his part, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz admitted that differences emerged during the talks in San Francisco.

KYODO: TALYZIN TO VISIT IN 'EARLY SEPTEMBER'

OW121057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 12 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Premier Nikolay Talyzin will pay an official visit to China in early September for talks with Chinese officials, Chinese diplomatic sources said Tuesday [12 Aug].

Talyzin, an alternate Politburo member, will be the highest Soviet Government official to visit Beijing officially since Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev spoke in Vladivostok late last month and proposed improved ties with China. Talyzin's itinerary is not known.

Vice Premier Li Peng will serve as host to Talyzin, the sources said. Talyzin will meet Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, they said.

Meanwhile, East bloc sources here confirmed Talyzin's planned visit to China and said Talyzin will serve as a special envoy for Gorbachev. Before going to China, Talyzin will meet Gorbachev and receive his message to the Chinese leaders, the sources said.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA VIEWS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

PM121009 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Aug 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion" column: "Resolving Problems Together"]

[Text] It appears that new horizons may emerge in international relations in our troubled world. Their emergence was given new impetus by the Soviet Union's bold, energetic proposals on the far from simple range of problems in Asia and the Pacific. Experts and journalists have already begun to analyze these proposals, seeking to foresee the consequences of their adoption or rejection on both the regional and global level.

Particular significance is attached to the proposals addressed to the PRC. Let me recall that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced in Vladivostok that the Soviet Union is conducting talks with the Mongolian leadership on the withdrawal of a significant proportion of the Soviet troops from Mongolia, to which, of course, Beijing is not indifferent. There is a real possibility of relaxing the atmosphere on the Soviet-Chinese border. The first step toward this is represented by our proposals that the border between the USSR and the PRC lie along the main channel of the Amur River, and that the river itself, with its resources, become a zone of cooperation, for which all the prerequisites exist. It would be a good thing to implement these proposals. There is another proposal of the utmost importance -- the Soviet leadership's readiness to discuss with the PRC concrete steps aimed at a commensurate mutual reduction of the level of ground forces.

Naturally, the attainment of accords on all the aspects of Soviet-Chinese relations touched on will take time. Let us not hurry to make predictions on this score. The door is open for talks between the USSR and the PRC on these issues. That is the main thing!

There is also an encouraging trend. This is made up of several circumstances. First, in recent years there has been a marked improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC, and Soviet-Chinese trade and economic cooperation between the two biggest socialist countries are changing for the better. Second, a readiness to discuss political problems of interest to both sides has taken shape. Third and last, the Soviet and PRC positions on the main international issues coincide, although they have different interpretations of what is happening in the world.

There is no more important and urgent problem today than the arms race, the problems of control over arms, especially nuclear arms and, of course, the prospect of militarization of space which has emerged as a result of U.S. actions. Those who believe that the resolution of these problem is the concern of Moscow and Washington alone are wrong. China and other countries are involved in the most direct way in their resolution. International observers have noted that the highly competent Soviet and American disarmament experts V. Karpov and K. Adelman visited Beijing recently. They briefed the Chinese side on the course of the Soviet-American talks on disarmament and explained their countries' positions.

The Soviet Union has always taken account of the "China factor" in modern international relations. Suffice it to say that this time V. Karpov's meeting in Beijing took place at the highest level, which is in itself a positive factor.

I will not make any guess at what people in China really think today when they reflect on the Geneva talks. But I remember that last year, speaking at the UN Geneal Assembly session, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian stated that China is in favor of the conclusion of a "practical and effective arms control agreement without detriment to third parties." Thus the assertions by America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper that the Soviet side is satisfied with China's general position on disarmament are well founded. The newspaper recalled that the PRC sets as a policy goal the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the simultaneous reduction and elimination by the United States and the Soviet Union of their nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia, the reduction of conventional forces, and the banning of both chemical and space weapons. I venture to claim that there are few substantial divergences between our countries' positions on disarmament problems.

Let me recall the forthcoming withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan by the end of this year. This event should be no means be seen in terms of whether we are withdrawing many or few soldiers. What is much more important is this -- the Soviet leadership has taken a political decision to start withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan, that is, it has expressed its political intentions in that part of the world. U.S. fears that the Soviet Union will move further south proved a chimera! This means that all the other proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok have the same real foundation. It means that Soviet-Chinese relations have a real chance of further developing positively. To both sides' satisfaction. And it means that the problems of Asia and the Pacific, in this interdependent world, can and must be resolved in the same vein. It means that we must resolve the complex questions of disarmament, arms control, and the demilitarization of space together.

GORBACHEV, MONGOLIA'S BATMONH DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD121901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Batmonh, general secreatary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

During the friendly conversation, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke of the vigorous creative activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th Congress. Organizational and political work, the style and methods of management of economic and social development and communist education of the working people are being perfected. Measures are being consistently implemented that aim to achieve dynamic rates of growth in all sectors of the national economy and high indices of efficiency and profound positive changes in the social sphere.

At the same time, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, positive forward moves in important sectors of economic and cultural construction do not provide ground for self-satisfaction and complacency. Quite a few complex and difficult problems still have to be solved. It is to this that the attention and will of the party, the efforts of the Soviet people, are aimed.

Priority importance is being given by the Soviet leadership to the development of the country's Far Eastern regions, to the application of their wealth to the service of the people, and to the creation in the Far East of a major national economic complex.

Batmonh told how the working people of Mongolia received with full approval the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress, which called for great and intensive work to further boost the economy and people's well-being, and strengthen discipline and order, raise initiative and responsibility and maximally utilize the internal reserves in the country's development. Specific measures were defined and had begun to be implemented for translating the congress decisions into reality, Special attention is being given to fulfilling the purpose-oriented program for the development of agriculture and improvement of food supplies to the population of the MPR, to questions of the work and everyday life of stock breeders. The MPRP is stepping up work for the creative use of the experience of the USSR and other fraternal countries and the achievements of modern science and technology in socialist construction.

The participants in the meeting highly approved of the broad and multifarious Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. At the same time it was noted that the existing reserves here were far from being fully utilized. The task of further enhancing he effectiveness of bilateral economic relations retains its urgency. Collaborating organizations of both countries need to work toward strengthening the economic regime, the most effective utilization of material and financial resources in keeping with the requirements of the long-term program of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and MPR for the period up to the year 2000.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Batmonh expressed concern in connection with the tension in the international situation persisting through the fault of militant U.S. circles.

Under these conditions, further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, their ever more vigorous interaction in devising and implementing a coordinated course that aims to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and strengthening universal peace, is of prime importance.

The role of the processes taking place in the Asian-Pacific region, which largely determine the destinies of the world as a whole, was stressed. The conviction was voiced for the need to establish relations of peace, cooperaton, and good-neighborliness.

Batmonh highly approved of the new Soviet initiatives in keeping with the interests of strengthening security of the Asian and Pacific countries, limiting and reducing armaments, primarily nuclear armaments. In harmony with these ideas were the proposals of the MPR, ratified by the 19th MPRP Congress, for creating a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations between states of this region, and the familiar peace initiatives of the DPRK, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, confirmed the full unity of views of the two fraternal parties and countries on all the questions discussed.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev presented Batmonh with the Order of Lenin, which he was awarded for his outstanding service to the development of fraternal friendhip and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the MPR, his big contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and socialism, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

CPSU-JCP DELEGATION'S TALKS SUMMARIZED

LD121748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1658 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- Talks have been held at the CPSU Central Committee between representatives of the Japanese Communist Party -- T. Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP]; H. Tachiki, member of the Permanent Bureau of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the International Department of the JCP Central Committee; S. Niihara, member of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the International Department of the JCP Central Committee; H. Kikunami, member of the JCP Central Committee; and H. Nishiguchi, senior executive of the JCP Central Committee -- and representatives of the CPSU -- Y.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and A.I, Senatorov, head of a section of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ye. K. Ligachev talked about the work that has gotten widely underway in the Soviet Union to fulfill the program of reforms that was adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, and to speed up the country's social and economic development. The party's innovative approach to the economic, social, and political tasks which stand before Soviet society, has received the full support of the people. In this lies one of the most important guarantees of the irreversibility of the processes taking place and of ensuring acceleration not in words, but in deeds.

On the basis of the results of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and T. Fuwa there was a continuation of exchange of views on problems concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons, and also individual steps leading to this aim. In the general view, the cessation by all nuclear powers of nuclear weapons tests, and the elaboration and conclusion of a treaty on the universal and full banning of such tests would have an important significance.

Through the joint efforts of all peace-loving forces, it is necessary for 1986 -- international peace year -- to also be the year of a change for the better in all mankind's struggle against the nuclear threat -- the year that opened up a realistic path toward the reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons.

There was an exchange of views on ways to strengthen peace and security in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean region. Both sides noted that the interests of the peoples would be served by the development and strengthening of mutually beneficial diverse cooperation among the states of the region, and not by the confrontation of some states against others.

Having confirmed their aspiration for the dissolution of existing military blocks, the representatives of the JCP and CPSU emphatically came out against the creation of new closed groups, whether economic or military-political in nature, in Asia or in any other region of the world.

The CPSU and the JCP spoke out in favor of the further development of Soviet-Japanese relations in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other fields in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

The representative of the CPSU and the JCP expressed the desire to develop relations between the two parties on the basis of independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and solidarity in solving common tasks.

The CPSU delegation gave a dinner today in honor of the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party.

Fuwa Seen Off by Yakovlev, Zagladin

LD121636 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party Tetsuzo Fuwa, who stayed in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow by air today. He was accompanied by member of the standing bureau of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the party Central Committee Shoji Niihara, member of the party Central Committee Hiroshi Kikunami.

At the airport Tetsuzo Fuwa was seen off by secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksander Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central Committe Vadim Zagladin, other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

JAPANESE VIEW OF U.S. PORT CALLS CRITICIZED

PM121019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov "Rejoinder": "Principles Aside"]

[Text] The American nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise recently made a port call in Japan. And a visit to the Japanese port of Sasebo is planned for the end of August by the American battleship New Jersey which, according to press data, is equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. In this connection, the problem of the secret shipment of Amrican nuclear weapons into Japan has once again attracted particular attention. The country's peace-loving public is demanding in the most decisive terms that the Nakasone government prevent the American missile-carrying battleship from docking in Sasebo.

However, spokesmen from the Japanese Foreign Ministry say that they "can see no reason" for closing the door to the New Jersey. In this respect they cite the Washington-Tokyo system of so-called prior consultations, which supposedly fully guarantees observance of the "three nonnuclear principles" forbidding Japan to possess or produce weapons or to bring them into the country.

What is the essence of this system? Washington must give Japan good warning that its shores are being approached by a U.S. navy surface ship or submarine with nuclear weapons aboard. So far there has been no such notification and so this means, Tokyo argues, that American nuclear weapons have never been brought to the Japanese Islands. "We have complete confidence in the Americans in this matter," the Japanese capital asseverates.

But the actual result of this credulity for the Japanese people is well known from statements quoted in the press by the American military specialist and retired Admiral G. Larocque and other American figures. They have indicated more than once that back in the sixties and seventies the Pentagon brought nuclear bombs and munitions into Japan on more than one occasion and without any notification. It would be naive to think, Larocque has said, that U.S. Navy aircraft carriers or submarines with nuclear weapons on board offload these weapons somewhere before calling in at Japanese ports.

It would be no less naive to think that this practice has changed since then. And indeed, in his recently published memoirs, "My Life Between Japan and America," former U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo E. Reischauer directly admits that there is a tacit agreement between the American and Japanese governments not to regard Japanese port calls by American warships carrying nuclear weapons as "importing" these weapons into the country's territory.

They say that the principles are unshakable. But, as we can see, they can be put to one side if so desired.

HOKKAIDO TIES WITH SOVIET FAR EAST VIEWED

PM111039 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Hokkaido-RSFSR" Guests From Japan"]

[Text] V.I. Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation from the Hokkaido (Japan) Prefecture Assembly headed by Assembly Deputy Speaker K. Khosino.

Note was taken of the mutual desire for the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation in various directions between Soviet Far East regions and Hokkaido Island. Emphasis was placed on the importance of establishing peaceful good-neighborly relations in the Pacific region in the spirit of the principles put forward in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok 28 July.

RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov took part in the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DPRK DELEGATION CALL FOR INTER-KOREAN DIALOGUE

PM121219 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Aug 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Statement by DPRK Delegations"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug -- The main reason for the suspension of dialogue in Korea is the unconstructive stand taken by the United States and the Seoul regime, which are constantly building up tension in this region of the globe and remain deaf to the DPRK's peace initiatives, it is stressed in a joint statement published in Pyongyang by DPRK delegations attending North-South economic and parliamentary talks and also talks between the two sides' Red Cross Societies.

The time has come to eliminate all obstacles in the way of developing inter-Korean dialogue and take specific, responsible steps aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula, the document notes. In the interests of resuming the interrupted dialogue as soon as possible, Washington and Seoul must primarily give a positive response to the republic's proposal -- dictated by good will -- on holding talks involving the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander in chief of the UN armed forces in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister. This is the only way to removed the danger of a new war breaking out, end large-scale maneuvers, and reduce military spending.

An end must be put to the propaganda conditioning of the South Korean population, which is aimed at sowing the seed of mistrust of the DPRK and distorting the true meaning of the republic's peace-loving policy. Persecution of members of the democratic movement in the South must also be stopped, the statement says.

DRA'S DOST REPORTS ON TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

LD121926 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 12 TASS -- Afghanistan has displayed, as before, good political will and constructive approach to settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, said Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost upon his return home. He led the Afghan delegation to the Afghani-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva.

Relative progress in drafting the basic document on political settlement was attained in the course of the second stage of the seventh round of negotiations, said Shah Mohammad Dost. The joint decision of the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the return home of a number of units of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan exerted a positive impact on the atmosphere of the negotiations.

The Afghani Government, said the foreign minister, expects reciprocal constructive steps from the Pakistani side. The only reasonable reply would be termination of interference in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Shah Mohammad Dost turned down Western propaganda fabrications that negotiations allegedly landed into a impasse and expressed the hope that the Geneva dialogue would continue on the basis of the agreement reached at this stage.

REPORT ON AFGHANS' RETURN FROM PAKISTAN CAMPS

PM121215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA "Press Service" report under the general headline "Express Information"]

[Text] Some 180 Afghans have returned to their native regions in Nangarhar Province from camps in Pakistan. Having undergone privations while abroad, they have created a border detachment to take up arms to defend their compatriots peaceful labor against incursions into DRA territory by counterrevolutionary gangs.

AGRICULTURAL AID PROTOCOLS SIGNED IN KABUL

PM111509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocols Signed"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Aug -- A protocol was signed here on aid from the USSR to Afghanistan in the sphere of agronomy and agricultural machinery. The Soviet Union will help the DRA to create a number of agricultural laboratories and stations and will supply the necessary machinery and apparatus.

A protocol was also signed in Kabul on sending Afghan students to the USSR to study at VUZES, technical colleges, and vocational and technical schools in the 1986-87 academic year.

AFGHANS IN IRAN PROTEST WARFRONT DEPLOYMENT

LD102324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Mass demonstrations by Afghans against forcible mobilization prior to deployment along the Iran-Iraq front have taken place in the Iranian towns of Zahedan and Zabol. Even women and children took part in the dmonstrations. However, protests notwithstanding, hundreds of Afghan citizens who had fled their motherland under the influence of the mendacious propaganda of the enemies of the April Revolution have already been dispatched to the front.

COMMENTARY ON LARIJANI'S VISIT TO USSR

NC101405 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1000 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Iranian deputy foreign minister, Javad Larijani, visited the Soviet Union last week. During his meeting with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he delivered a message from President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. In this message, Iran expressed its wish for a broadening of goodneighborly relations withour country. Andrey Gromyko said he appreciated these sentiments, and stressed that the Soviet Union suports the idea of cordial relations with Iran, and would like to see them strengthened in the fields of politics and economics.

The Soviet Union has always followed this policy toward its southern neighbor. Our country announced its general support at the birth of the Islamic Republic so that Iran might evolve as a soverieign state. When the U.S. imperialists planned to crush the Iranian popular movement against the Shah's pro-American regime through force of arms, the Soviet leadership warned Washington in no uncertain terms that it viewed any interference in Iran's internal affairs as unwarranted, for its people have the right to decide their own destiny. The people of Iran put an end to the monarchy and proclaimed a republic. The Soviet Union was one of the first states to accord it diplomatic recognition and to express its willingness to expand friendly relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect. In contrast, the imperialist countries have followed a policy of force for the past 7 years, and they are still trying to dominate Iran.

The Soviet Union has always had an affinity with the Iranian people, who defend their freedom. Our country vociferously condemned U.S. adventurism, which Washington displayed in its military action in Tabas in an attempt to resuscitate an American regime in Iran. The Soviet Union supported the position taken by Iran and the other Persian Gulf countries on the removal of U.S. military bases and the withdrawal of American forces from the area and its declaration as a zone of peace. The Soviet Union opposed the U.S. imperialists policy of applying economic pressure on the young Iranian Republic. Our two countries signed an accord for the passage of Iranian goods through Soviet territory in order to counteract the economic embargo that the United States and its allies imposed on Iran.

The Soviet Union is willing to increase its economic cooperation with Iran. Iran's first metallurgical complex, which is in Esfahan, as well as the Arak heavy machinery plant, power stations, numerous silos, and many other industrial units have been built with Soviet assistance. They offer convincing and tangible proof of the fruitful nature of this aid.

During Larijani's stay in Moscow, it was agreed that the permanent Iranian-Soviet commission for economic and commercial cooperation should meet by the end of the year. Conditions in Asia were also examined during Javad Larjani's meetings with Soviet leaders. The United States and other imperialist countries have complicated the situation on the continent, and have embroiled it in war and conflict. [passage omitted]

In the course of his talks with Larijani, Andrey Gromyko declared that if Iran were to come out against nuclear war, it would open up new vistas for greater bilateral cooperation.

INDIAN PRESS LINKS PAKISTAN TO TERRORISM

LD121239 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT Aug 86

[Text] New Delhi August 12 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Boris Zaytsev:"

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gahdhi has said forays by his country's enemies aim to intimidate its people.

He was speaking at an emergency meeting with the parliamentary faction of the ruling Indian National Congress (I), convened over a stepup in the activities of terrorists who had assassinated General Arun Sridhar Vaidya, the Indian Army's former chief of staff.

Rajiv Gandhi said anti-Indian forces would not be able to achieve their goals and voiced resolve to fight terrorism to the end.

As there is a threat of further acts of terrorism, security has been stepped up in a number of Indian regions. In the capital, extra police details have been posted to airports, the railroad terminal and the coach terminals and check points established on busy intersections.

Security forces in Punjab, in the meantime, are conducting operations against terrorists there. A total of 38 dangerous criminals guilty of numerous crimes against civilians have been reported arrested in different parts of the country.

The local press blames the stepup in the Sikh terrorists' intrigues on the forces of international imperialism and reaction giving them political and moral assistance and using the Pakistani regime for these purposes.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES said, for instance, it was an open secret that Pakistan, siding with sovereign India's enemies, encouraged activities by extremists operating in its territory in a bid to destablize the situation in the country.

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH DEPARTS FOR HOME 12 AUG

LD121507 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who was on holiday in the Soviet Union, has left for home today.

SKALKIN WELCOMES SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM DECISIONS

PM121459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "Pacific Means Nonnuclear; South Pacific Forum Session Ends; 13 Members Reaffirm Resolve To Create Nuclear-Free Zone in South Pacific; Documents Urging Nuclear Powers To Observe Provisions of Treaty on Zone Adopted"]

[Text] Suva -- The latest, 17th session of the South Pacific Forum [SPF] was held in the Fijian capital of Suva 8 through 11 August. It generated extensive international interest. At their previous meeting a year ago the SPF countries adopted a document whose importance transcends the regional framework. It was then in Avarua (Cook Islands) that the so-called treaty of intent on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific was proclaimed. This initiative by the 13 SPF states was greeted worldwide as an important measure in narrowing the sphere of nuclear preparations.

The document prohibits for all time the siting, production, and testing of nuclear weapons throughout the vast zone, as well as the burial of radioactive waste.

The forum, the Suva meeting communique states, reaffirmed its viewpoint that the treaty serves as a significant addition to the existing system of controlling the arms race and ensuring disarmament and will be an important contribution to providing a favorable climate for security in the region.

The present meeting discussed practical steps in creating a nuclear-free zone. Final versions of protocols developing the principles of the Avarua agreement were adopted and the commitments of the states party to the treaty were specified.

Documents accompanying the treaty were specially addressed to the United States, Britain, and France, which have dependent territories in the Pacific, urging them to observe the treaty's main principles in these territories. It is proposed that all nuclear states respect the zone's nuclear-free status. As is well known, this is an extremely vexed question for the United States, which is building up its militarist activity in this part of the world. France's attitude to nuclear tests on Mururoa also remains the same. According to reports from Paris these tests will continue.

The Soviet position on the nuclear-free zone made an enormous impression in the SPF countries. The Soviet Union's support for its proclamation and M.S. Gorbachev's appeal to all nuclear powers to guarantee the zone's status unilaterally or multilaterally remain the center of public attention as an act demonstrating love of peace and friendship. The Soviet proposals to develop just relations with the Pacific countries have fallen on good soil.

The course of the present session and its results have reaffirmed the SPF members' common desire to prevent their region's involvement in the nuclear arms race. As expected, sentiments in support of further strengthening and making comprehensive the nuclear-free status of the emergent zone were expressed at the session. The Solomon Islands, for instance, Peter Kenilorea, the country's prime minister, stated, "believe that the treaty does not go far enough as regards the monitoring of nuclear activity in the Pacific." A similar position is taken by Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea. These countries' governments would like the treaty restrictions to be extended to include nuclear weapons crossing the nuclear-free zone aboard warships or aircraft. In its present form the treaty leaves these questions to the discretion of the SPF members themselves. "It also sidesteps the fact," the newspaper THE AUSTRALIAN writes, "that Australia has permitted the creation on its soil of (American -- O.S.) communications centers and tracking bases which are part of the nuclear submarine backup system..."

This dilemma was not resolved at the session. Its great achievement was the support given by the forum countries to the New Caledonian national liberation movement. The SPF countries' collective appeal that the United Nations register French possessions in the Pacific as countries suitable for decolonization will promote the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism in this part of the world.

'NEGATIVE RESPONSE' TO CAMBODIAN PROPOSAL CITED

BK100835 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Lately, people have taken note of a spate of overseas trips by the ringleaders of the so-called coalition government of the expatriate Cambodian groups. These persons, who hop from one place to another, are conducting a propaganda blitz to win worldwide support for their so-called 8-point proposal concerning the settlement of the situation in Cambodia. There is no need to review the content of this proposal, let us merely note that since the beginning this so-called proposal has drawn negative response both inside and outside Cambodia.

According to an observation by Camboidan news agency SPK, while echoing the refrain about peace and national reconciliation, the authors of the above-mentioned so-called proposal hope to force world public opinion to forget all the crimes committed by the Pol Pot gang and open the door for these murderers to return to power in Cambodia.

THE JAKARTA POST wrote, for instance, that the so-called proposal runs counter to the real situation in Cambodia. To accept it would mean giving up all the gains Cambodia has accumulated in the past few years.

Nevertheless, incessant attempts have been made to have this 8-point proposal accepted. This question is regularly raised in the agenda of the frequent meetings of U.S. and ASEAN representatives. The exchanges of views and discussions invariably bring forth the differences in attitude and, at times, the contrary opinions among the ASEAN states regarding the situation in Cambodia. However, Washington remains steadfast in its stubbornness and in its unswervingly hostile position toward Cambodia, a country liberated from the murderous Pol Pot regime. Moreover, this position has been expressed with a view to taking advantage of the changes in Cambodia to fan up a confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN states.

In this sense, concrete, all-sided steps have been taken such as providing multi-million-dollar U.S.-military aid to the Pol Pot gang and other expatriate Khmer groups that continue to launch armed intrusions and forays into Cambodia, maneuvers conducted to preserve the illegal occupation of the Cambodian seat at the United Nations by the Pol Pot gang under the label of their so-called coalition government, as well as attempts to sneak this gang into the Nonaligned Movement. All these efforts can be seen more clearly and flagrantly with the approach of the eighth nonaligned summit conference to be held in Harare. According to the plan of the Washington administration, the so-called 8-point proposal must now plan its full role as they start accusing the Indochinese countries of being responsible for the tense situation in Southeast Asia. Because they have seen that such a proposal can only bring a negative reaction, some have advised that it be made more flexible for the other side to accept it. However, would such a move truly affect the real nature of the problem? Who in fact would be taken in by the cosmetics of the so-called document that undeniably is imbued with outright provocativeness? If one really cares about the benefit of a stable situation in the region, one must surely consider the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Cambodian people, a people who are the last to allow the Pol Pot gang to return to power under whatever masquerade.

To settle the problem in Cambodia, there is a specific basis. We would like to recall that the PRK has repeatedly expressed its readiness to hold negotiations with Khmer individuals or groups abroad in order to achieve national reconciliation. However, there is one condition; the Pol Pot gang must be eliminated from this normalization process and no more support should be given to this gang.

The three Indochinese countries have consistently appealed to the ASEAN states to discuss existing problems through negotiations. This, as shown by past experiencees, is the best way leading toward the improvement of the situation in the region.

NEW PACIFIC DEPARTMENTS REFLECT 'RESTRUCTURING'

BK080159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The Asia and Pacific region has commanded greater attention from the policy makers of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, so much so that three departments have been set up to oversee it, a senior official of the Soviet Embassy here said yesterday.

Soviet charge d'affaires, Boris Zhiliayev, told a press conference that a Pacific Department is now responsible for Soviet affairs in Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific island countries a Southeast Asia Department looks after the six-member countries of ASEAN and Papua New Guinea, while the Department of Socialist Countries in Asia looks over the affairs of Soviet allies in China, Mongolia, North Korea, and the three Indochinese states.

Zhiliayev said the restructuring took place a month ago and reflected the Kremlin leaders's intention to give more emphasis on its affairs in the Asia and Pacific region.

Embassy spokesman, Valeriy Tyukavin, called the press conference to elaborate on statements by Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, at Vladivostok on July 28.

On the Kampuchean problem, Zhiliayev said the Soviet Union regarded the conflict as an internal affair where solutions should be decided by the Khmer people.

He repeated Gorbachev's statement that: "It is impermissible to try and draw it (Kampuchea) back into the tragic past, to decide the future of that state in the distant capitals or even in the United Nations."

He also repeated the Soviet rejection of the eight-point peace proposal initiated by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in March, saying the plan "does not represent any serious attempt" to find a solution for the conflict.

He suggested the Soviet Union would reduce its use of military bases in Vietnam if the United States reduced its military presence in the Philippines.

Gorbachev said in Vladivostok that if the U.S. gave up its military bases in the Philippines, "we would not leave this step unanswered."

But Ziliayev said Moscow had received no positive sign from the American side on the matter.

He said the Soviet Embassy would hold a press conference next month to talk about the planned trade exhibition in Bangkok in November. It will be the first Soviet exhibition to be held here.

Most of Zhiliayev's speech was a repetition of Gorbachev's which devoted a great deal to Soviet proposals for arms reduction in many parts of the world.

VLADIVOSTOK PROPOSALS, DPRK RELATIONS ASSESSED

SK091110 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Talk by Station Commentator Mikhailov: "Let Us Engage in Cooperation, not Confrontation"]

[Text] The role Asia and the Pacific have played in resolving the basic problems of world development and international stability has been constantly growing in recent years. The Soviet Union, which is not only a European country but also a big Asian country, has inevitably considered the complex situation that has developed in the vast Asia and Pacific region in carrying out its foreign policy.

The sources of military confrontation and tension have not disappeared in varioius areas of this region, from the Korean peninsula to the Near East of the Persian Gulf. As various facts have shown, major sources of disputes, mistrust, and enmity and major obstacles to the peaceful development of countries in Asia and the Pacific are the acts of the United States and other imperials countries attempting to establish their military and political control in this region. The United States has deployed in the Pacific region armed forces second to those in Western Europe in strength.

This has aroused deep suspicions among peace-loving social circles.

The armed forces that the United States is maintaining in the Pacific consists of 474,000 soldiers, 149 warships, and more than 11,000 fighters. More than 2,000 nuclear bombs are deployed in the warships and submarines of the U.S. 3d and 7th Fleets operating in the Pacific. The military and political cooperation among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul has assumed a more dangerous, aggressive nature with the passage of time.

Washington's desperate efforts have actually turned South Korea into an important springboard on the Asian Continent for the United States. The treaty of mutual defense that Washington signed with Seoul in 1953 has given it the right to station an unlimited number of soldiers in South Korea and to deploy nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and any other weapons there.

In response to the U.S. policy of aggravating tension, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have adopted the policy of defending peace and establishing relations of friendship in Asia and the Pacific. The new peace-loving proposal by the Soviet Union has recently attracted world attention. In a speech in Vladivostok on 28 July, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, revealed a grand plan to have countries in Asia and the Pacific participate in establishing an overall international security system. The Soviet Union considers the question of solving regional disputes important in the security of all of Asia. For example, the Soviet leader expressed his conviction that it is possible not only to alleviate dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula but also for all Korean people to begin embarking upon a road toward resolving national problems. Adopting measures to oppose the expansion and strengthening of nuclear forces in Asia and the Pacific is also part of the Soviet proposal. The Soviet Union reiterated its promise not to increase the number of medium-range missiles in its Asian region and supported the plan to turn the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone.

The DPRK, an important Soviet ally in carrying out the policy of peace and security in Asia, has constantly asserted that Korea be peacefully and democratically reunified, and has adamantly faced the aggressive, cunning tricks of the South Korean reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists. The policy of our country is to strengthen in friendship with socialist Korea and to develop multilateral relations.

The Soviet Union considers the efforts by the Korean people in making the sitution on the Korean peninsula a sound one part of the struggle for security, peace, and social advance.

Sincere dialogue, which the DPRK proposes, best corresponds to the interests of the Korean people. We can also cite the recent proposal by the DPRK to establish a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula as an important contribution to the work of alleviating military tension in Asia and the Pacific. In this way, the Soviet Union and the DPRK are clear models in successful cooperation for peace and security.

[Word indistinct] Facts show the Soviet plan to comprehensively deal with the problem of security in Asia has created a profound sensation among the world and the peoples in Asia and the Pacific. They have more clearly understood with the passage of time that a peaceful future can be realized only when all democratic and peace-loving forces, who hope that relations of friendship are established, unite their efforts.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTRY ON 'FOREIGNERS' IN W. BERLIN

LD121534 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin August 12 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic has no ground for prohibiting foreigners to make transit passage through its territory to West Berlin, a spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry said in a statement here.

He said a quadripartite agreement signed by the Soviet Union, France, Britain and the United States on issues related to West Berlin has been in effect for nearly 15 years, helping to lift tension around that city and regulating the development of its international contacts.

"As far as foreign citizens having the right to enter West Berlin are concerned, it is, of course, illegitimate to make excessive demands on the GDR's border authorities and the staff of Interflug airline and other institutions," the statement said. "It is clear that decisions on these issues should be taken by those responsible for the observance of laws in effect in West Berlin."

The GDR stands for full compliance with the quadripartite agreement on issues concerning West Berlin. At one time there were attempts to draw manpower from different countries to West Berlin. But the GDR is not responsible for the fact that many of the foreign inhabitants of West Berlin are now jobless, the statement said.

HUNGARIAN TU CHIEF MEETS WITH AUCCTU LEADERS

PM121336 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Aug 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meetings in Moscow"]

[Text] T. Baranyai, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council (SZOT), was in Moscow 6-8 August on a working visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. He was received by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. During their conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on topical questions of Soviet and Hungarian trade unions' activity in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th MSZMP Congress and a discussion of ways to further develop and improve bilateral ties and cooperation between the two countries' trade unions and labor collectives.

AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.G. Lomonosov also had a meeting with T. Baranyai during which the sides exchanged information on the work of the AUCCTU and SZOT secretariats.

The SZOT secretary general left for home 8 August.

REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSAY OF BERLIN WALL

Statement Issued to U.S. Charge

LD121513 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- The following statement was made today to the U.S. charge d'affaires to USSR:

"In connection with the anniversary of the GDR's protective measures on the border with West Berlin of 13 August 1961, a preplanned series of events took place in that city with the support or direct participation of the FRG and West Berlin authorities, with the evident aim of deliberately inflaming hostility to the USSR and to the GDR, and ultimately exacerbating the situation over West Berlin generally.

In the atmosphere of sypchosis that is being whipped up by certain organs of the mass media and by the statements of officials, including individual representatives of the three Western powers, a number of dangerous provocations and acts of terrorism have already been perpetrated on the border between West Berlin and the GDR. It is intended to hold other events in the city, some of them in the former Reichstag building, in which FRG officials will take part. Frankly revanchist organizations are involved in preparing and carrying out some of these events.

It is quite obvious that the hostile campaign devised in West Berlin is poisoning the atmosphere in and around the city, which is incompatible with the interests of maintaining a quiet and normal situation here.

As is known, the United States, Britain and France, under the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, should help to avert complications and prevent tension in the area where the agreement operates. The U.S. side cannot fail to be aware of all the consequences with which attempts by certain circles to act counter to the letter and spirit of the Quadripartite Agreement are fraught.

The Soviet side expects the U.S. authorities to concern themselves with the adoption of measures to thwart the said provocations and acts hostile to the cause of peace in West Berlin."

On the same day similar statements were made at the USSR Foreign Ministry to the charges d'affaires of Great Britain and France to the USSR.

West's Provocations Cause of Wall

LD121431 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- TASS commentator Aleksandr Tsyganov writer:

Representatives of the West Berlin authorities put on an innocent expression. A new provocation against the GDR? You don't mean to say so; it's just that over there everyone can express their view. An attack on GDR border guards? That's just a minor excess. It's just because we are against the existence of a border between West Berlin and the GDR.

Statements of that kind on the pages of reactionary West Berlin newspapers are meant to justify provocative acts committed on 9 August againt GDR border installations.

Escapades by hooligan rogues are meant to "mark" the anniversary of the 1961 introduction of an ordinary border relations status between the east and west of Berlin. Because of this, increasingly new links appear in the long chain of hostile actions against the first socialist state on German soil. Those are the very actions that brought about the protective measures on part of the GDR.

From the very outset the western part of Berlin was viewed by imperialist politicians as an important outpost inside the socialist camp. Through it, into the GDR, smuggling was carried out, spies and saboteurs penetrated, military and economic secrets went over to the West and great specialists and scientists were enticed over.

The overall total of the damage inflicted on the GDR as a result of the existence of an open border, even according to the modest calculations of bourgeois economists, is stressed at almost 100 billion marks. Moreover, West Berlin became a source of serious military threat in the very heart of a socialist country: Thousands of military staff from NATO countries, tanks, planes and weapons are concentrated there.

Explosions, arson, economic sabotage and kidnapping -- the whole provocative arsenal of the Western special services was put into action. The situation became particularly acute in the summer of 1961. In the FRG no longer were the plans hidden for a military invasion through the territory of West Berlin. The troops of Western countries were being kept in combat readiness.

In the conditions that had taken shape there remained nothing for the GDR to do other than to protect its sovereignty and introduce a border procedure on the border with West Berlin, the same as many other borders.

History itself answers the question about the guilty parties of the erecting of the protective fortifications. This was a forced response to provocation from the West. But thanks to this the bleeding abcess in the heart of the GDR, the zone of instability, fraught with the threat of a universal explosion, was liquidated.

Since then, 25 years have passed. The GDR has gone a great way along the path of socioeconomic development. It has turned into a highly developed industrial state that is included in the first dozen most developed countries in the world. The first socialist state on German soil continues to develop along the path of peace and socialism, along a path whose security was reliably ensured 25 years ago.

Paper Views Events

PM121553 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Aug 86 p 3

[S. Pomerantsev report: "Behind the Brandenburg Gate"]

[Text] Berlin -- ...We stand behind the Brandenburg Gate, on an observation platform above the wall. On the other side there is a similar platform. People stand and watch us. Beyond the wall -- saplings, behind them -- the GDR state border with West Berlin.

Twenty-five years ago, on the night of August 12-13 1961, a defense wall was built behind the Brandenburg Gate and along the entire border between Democratic Berlin and the city's Western sectors. This measure placed obstacles in the way of large-sacle economic sabotage or, to put it more simply, the shameless robbing of the GDR by means of currency speculation and the smuggling of goods across the open border, as well as the luring of qualified specialists and skilled manpower. The wall also strengthened the republic's sovereignty and security.

But the FRG, the United States, and other NATO countries not only gambled on turning West Berlin into a center of economic warfare against the GDR but to this day regard it as a bridgehead for subversive activity against socialism.

The four-power agreement concluded by the USSR, the United States, Britain and France 15 years ago, on 3 September 1971, confirmed that West Berlin does not belong to and is independent of the FRG -- which presupposed the curtailment of activity by West German state organs in the city, our interlocutor, border officer and member of the German People's Army information center at the Brandenburg gate, told us. Despite this, numerous sessions of various West German political and state institutions are held in West Berlin, including some in the former Reichstag building. Incidentally, a meeting that will be addressed by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and Social Democratic Party Chairman W. Brandt is being planned by the FRG authorities and will be held in that building on 13 August.

More than 70 revanchist-, neofascist-oriented organizations have set up their own networks in West Berlin. Their aim is destabilize and ultimately eliminate the socialist system in the GDR. Who sets the tone in this dirty game? In answer to this question, the information center staffer cites the frankly cynical statements by a recent guest in West Berlin from the banks of the Potomac -- Secretary of State Shultz -- who said that the United States will never be reconciled to the splitting of Berlin, Germany, and Europe.

Revanchist forces in the FRG and the United States are united in their desire to revise the results of World War II, he says. This cannot fail to affect the situation on our state border. There is a constant stream of incidents, provocative actions, and terrorist acts organized from the West Berlin side.

A recent major provocation of this kind was the explosion on 28 July in the region of the Friedrichstrasse border point. Let us recall another "fresh" provocation: the attempt to abduct Prof Herbert Meissner and persuade him to leave the GDR. It began in West Berlin and ended in ignominy in the FRG.

Another outrage was organized in West Berlin on 9 August by a Christian Democratic Union youth organization. Inflammatory speeches were made by none other than U.S. Ambassador to the FRG Burt and by Diepgen, FRG Government plenipotentiary in the city of Lorenz and ruling buergermeister. In the evening of the same day the revanchist "workers association of 13 August" organized mob gathering and provocative attacks on GDR border installations. Typically, attempts to involve peaceful West Berlin circles in these provocative actions ended in failure.

More than 80 organizations in West Berlin specialize in terrorist acts, smuggling, the luring of specialists, ideological sabotage, and espionage. A photograph projected on the screen in the information center auditorium shows a large installation that American intelligence in West Berlin uses in an attempt to tap telephones and intercept radio conversations and telex and computer communications. Photographic documents include: a spy transmitter disguised as a radio; a kitchen chopping board crammed with information on espionage tasks, figures, and codes; and a transit vehicle from the FRG, inspected and sealed by FRG customs, in the body of which GDR border guards discovered a man hiding -- a West German citizen.

"Forgetting" that West Berlin is not part of the FRG, that country's ruling circles let no opportunity slip by to blatantly bring their official guests to the city. One photograph shows Margaret Thatcher at the border behind the Brandenburg Gate. FRG Chancellor Kohl himself is playing the role of zealous host. Another photograph shows President Reagan blithely crossing the border line next to the sign: "You are leaving the American sector."

Propaganda in words and propaganda in deeds... The press concoctions people try to bring into the GDR via West Berlin reek of anticommunism and are militarist and fascist in spirit. Confiscated material of this nature is counted not in numbers of copies but in thousands of tons.

Part of the "other" side of the Berlin Wall can be seen from the viewing platform. It is daubed from end to end with foul, provocative inscriptions. Daubed under the surveillance of the West Berlin police, who have a post directly opposite...

A symbolic scene is recorded on another photograph, which we are shown at the information center. Two West Berlin policemen and, next to them, two fascist-type youths, one firing at the window of a building on GDR territory. And even a "guardian of the law" himself is practicing firing across the Berlin Wall.

When we apprehend an agent provocateur on our territory, the officer says, and particularly if he pays for his own actions by being wounded, Western mass information media raise a terribly outcry. They keep quiet about the fact that there has been no incident to date of anyone suffering from our actions in West Berlin itself. They usually have no objections when hooligan elements threaten the lives and security of people in the GDR and damage buildings and machines on GDR territory.

The photographs of eight GDR border guards who lost their lives defending the state border with West Berlin hang on the information wall.

... We stand on an observation platform behind the Brandenburg Gate. Two soliders on patrol move along the wall. A difficult service is performed by those defending the GDR borders -- literally on the frontier between two worlds.

GDR border guards do not give in to provocation. They strictly fulfill their military duty, we are told as we say goodbye. People of goodwill can always count on the GDR People's Army. And we know that our Soviet brothers-in-arms stand by us. Together we ensure that our parties and states can pursue their peaceful policies.

16TH ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH FRG MARKED

LD121411 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Sixteen years have passed since the Soviet Union and Federal Germany signed in Moscow a treaty on relations. Comment is contributed by Viktor Glazunov.

The Moscow Treaty proved a land mark of relations between the two countries. It marked a turn from confrontation to normal relations and cooperation. This followed recognitioin of the territorial and political realities that shaped in Europe as a result of the Second World War and the postwar development and recognition of the inviolability of borders on the continent.

But these days are seeking the past relapsing. Noisy provocation on the border between the capital of the German Democratic Republic and West Berlin are following one another. These provocations are staged with the help of high-ranking officials. The pretext is the 25th anniversary since the day the German Democratic Republic established control over the border that was open then and which the West had used for subversive activities against the Republic.

At the time, the moves made by the German Democratic Republic to safeguard its border sparked off a clamor in the West. But at the same time they made the thinking politicians in the West take a fresh look at the happenings. NATO's policy of armed strength demonstrated its impotence near the frontier structures in the German Democratic Republic. This was the beginning of a reassessment of values that brought about later what is known as Willy Brandt's East Policy, the signing of the Moscow and similar treaties and the signing of the Quadripartitie Agreement on the speical status of West Berlin. All this proved a landmark oon the way for the European security conference in Helsinki.

How can we qualify, against this backdrop, the slogan of "Down with the Berlin Wall," being heard in the West? Is it an attempt to demolish the border of the German Democratic Republic in the Berlin direction? And how are we supposed to take President Reagan, virtually pronouncing against the territorial and political realities that shaped Europe after Nazi Germany was defeated? Isn't there a wish to destroy, along with the system of treaties for checking the arms race, the system of treaties that safeguards stability in Europe? I don't think that either Washington or Bonn can earnestly hope to push Europe back by a quarter century. But both seem willing to worsen the situation on the continent. The Soviet Union objects to a development of this kind. On the 16th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty it finds it fitting to recall again that the turn from confrontation to cooperation was frutiful and productive for the Soviet Union, Federal Germany and Europe as a whole.

FRG'S GENSCHER CITED ON COOPERATION POTENTIAL

PM121159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yevg. Bovkun dispatch: "FRG: According to the Code of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Bonn -- The Hamburg newspaper MORGENPOST published an interview with FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher the other day. In summing up the results of his recent visit to Moscow and his meetings and conversations with Soviet leaders, H.D. Genscher provided a substantial assessment of the present state of USSR-FRG relations.

The bases of these relations, the minister stressed, are sound, long-term, and unambiguous. They are constituted primarily by the 1970 Moscow Treaty, the long-term economic cooperation agreement, and the Helsinki Final Act -- which determined the nature of all-European dialogue. H.D. Genscher sees these documents as firm prerequisites for improving the practice of cooperation in the future.

At the same time he noted the presence of many unused opportunities for further developing cooperation in the economic and technological spheres. What are they?

They are primarily the fact that "West German industry possesses not only adequate experience but also the requisite potential for improving the structure" of bilateral economic ties.

Judging by the statements of this influential Bonn politician, who has been in charge of the Foreign Ministry for more that 10 years now, FRG industrial circles are ready to open a new page in cooperation and production sharing with their Soviet partners, making more extensive use of the potential offered by the Soviet economy's accelerated rate of development.

Those circles met with approval the signing of an intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation and the initialing of specialized agreements on cooperation in the spheres of agriculture, health care, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy that took place during H.-D. Genscher's Moscow visit.

According to Genscher, small and medium-sized firms in the FRG are now showing particular interest in developing cooperation. There are large opportunities, he considers, for technical cooperation, particularly in the sphere of improving safety regulations at nuclear power plants.

Genscheer attaches great significance to questions of establishing a climate of confidence and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic. "We are aware," he stated in the MORGENPOST interview, "that economic and technological isolation between East and West would merely heighten tension in their relations. Broad cooperation, on the contrary, serves both sides' interests."

It is impossible to envisage building a European peace system, a "common European home," on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act without the involvement and collaboration of the USSR and the FRG and without the existence of confidence in Soviet-FRG relations.

Consultations on disarmament questions, on the regular holding of which an accord was reached in Moscow, must in Genscher's view be conducted by both sides with great seriousness and awareness of their responsibility. Further development of Soviet-FRG dialogue requires that both sides weigh the measures they take, show initiative, and respect mutual interests. The Soviet leadership, which has embarked on carrying out the modernization of its own country and has pointed to the growing importance of Europe in developing peace, will find the FRG a constructive and sincere partner, Genscher stressed.

Other West German newspapers are also currently writing about the need to strengthen trade and economic ties. The GENERAL-ANZEIGER, which is close to FRG Foreign Ministry circles, has published an article devoted to the prospects for cooperation among Soviet and West German firms. Many prominent representatives of the business world are advocating that a dialogue be developed and new forms of cooperation used. Their statements contrast sharly with the attempts being made on the right wing of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union faction to revise "Ostpolitik."

Stable and durable ties with the East, which form the material basis of political dialogue, are beneficial above all to the FRG itself. But it is even more in its interests to conduct an active policy in the disarmament sphere. Specific steps in that direction would serve as the finest possible guarantee of Bonn's sincere and honest intentions to build its relations with the East on a code of good-neighborliness.

PAPER VIEWS FRG GOVERNMENT ATTACK ON GREENS

PM101807 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Aug 86 p 3

[V. Fomin commentary: "These Inconvenient 'Greens'"]

[Text] The leadership of the "Green" Party has held a press conference in Bonn, at which it presents its program for the Bundestag parliamentary election to be held in early 1987. The slogans under which the environmentalists intend to go to the polls are simple. [paragraph continues]

They demand that the next Bonn government withdraw from the aggressive NATO bloc, sharply reduce FRG military expenditure, and dissolve the Federal Department for the protection of the Constitution, which has besmirched itself by persectuing democratically minded West German citizens.

If one proceeds from considerations of the real domestic political situation in the FRG, not one of these demands put forward by the "Greens" can be put into practice without a serious mass struggle: The powerful FRG military and industrial complex is too closely bound up with its allies across the ocean and the terrible troll image of the "communist threat" too deeply lodged in the heads of right-wing politicians. Nevertheless, on the eve of the "Greens" approving their election program, Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] leaders launched a real campaign of threats and attacks on the environmentalists.

One of the first to "wake up" was CSU leader Franz-Josef Strauss. He assailed the "Greens" with a barrage of blazing criticism. His colleague, Karl Klinge, regional council member in the Bavarian city of Guenzburg, said that he personally would "not leave a hair" on the environmentalists' heads. F. Zimmermann, CSU member and FRG minister of the interior, has long kept a very close watch on "Green" Party respresentatives.

CDU members are not to be found wanting either. Immediately after the publication of the "Greens'" election program, CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler said that the West German environmentalists' policy would mean the end of the FRG as a leading industrially developed power and also the end of domestic and foreign policy peace in the country. Without any embarrassment, radically-minded CDU and CSU members slander the "Greens" by declaring them to be... the inspirers of the recent murder of one of the leaders of the West German Siemens concern.

Monstrous as this lie is in its groundlessness, it cannot be ruled out that, if given further rein, it will become a good protext for a new surge of so-called struggle against radical elements. This struggle has engendered in the FRG the antidemocratic practice of checking people's loyalty, as a result of which thousands of progressively-minded West German citizens have already lost their jobs. Consequently, it is no accident that SPD representatives in the FRG Bundestag have warned the ruling coalition against attempting to use the murder of the Siemens chief as a pretext for declaring war on the environmentalists.

And so, like the heroine in Andersen's tale, Bonn is losing sleep trying, by means of every truth and untruth, to rid itself of the uncomfortable green pea in its political bed. The right-wing coalition's aim is to prove that it and it alone can claim the role of "princess," whose ascent to the throne means that the infamous "bourgeois freedoms" will be protected.

CALL FOR LEGALIZATION OF FRG CP REPORTED

PM120957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ban Is Big Stick in the Rightists' Hands"]

[Text] Josef Angenfort, member of the German Communist Party [DKP] Board Presidium, has demanded that the FRG Government rescind the decision banning the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] taken by Bonn officialdom 30 years ago. In an article published in UNSERE ZEIT he stresses that the KPD ban is a dangerous anachronism. [paragraph continues]

Up to the present day it has been exploited by the ruling cirlces to launch anticommunist campaigns and attacks on democratic organizations and forms the basis for the anticonstitutional practice of "public employment bans."

History has long since demonstrated the untenability of the ban on the KPD, the activity of which has helped consolidate political forces in defense of democratic rights and the interests of the working people, J. Angenfort points out. And today FRG Communists, together with all progressive forces, are playing an active part in the movement to oppose the buildup of nuclear arsenals, prevent the militarization of outer space, cut military budgets, and use the funds thus released to resolve pressing social and economic problems.

The KPD ban, however, he continues, provides the basis for attacks by reactionary forces on the rights and freedoms of citizens gained through sustained struggle. It is a big stick in the hands of rightists, who continue to pose a threat to democracy in the FRG. Therefore Communists resolutely demand that the unconstitutional ban on the KPD be lifted, he stresses.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS GONZALEZ ON REELECTION

LD122043 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR has sent a telegram to Felipe Gonzalez Marques, conveying congratulations and the best of wishes in connection with his re-appointment as chairman of the Spanish Government.

In his reply telegram the Spanish head of government expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams noted that the further improving of mutual understanding and strengthening of cooperation between the two countries makes a useful contribution to efforts to consolidate detente and security in Europe and create the necessary conditions for a fundamental improvement of the international situation.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION -- A Portuguese Communist Party delegation visited the USSR from 5 to 11 August and acquainted itself with the work and experience of the CPSU in the spheres of urban economy and environment protection. The Portuguese comrades had meetings and talks at the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU's Moscow Urban Committee and at the Ukrainian Communist Party's Urban Committee in Donetsk. [Excerpt] [Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 12 Aug 86 LD]

GERASIMOV STATES PURPOSE OF ISRAELI MEETING

LD121340 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- The purpose for the trip of two Soviet consular officials, Genrikh Plikhin and Nikolay Tikhomirov, to meet two officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel, Yehuda Horm and Ituhan Sheleh, is the discussion of purely consular problems.

This was stated today, at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of a department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said that those questions dealt, first, with the Soviet property in Israel and, second, with the needs and concerns of Soviet citizens permanently living in Israel, of which there are many.

Gennadiy Gerasimov refuted the interpretation of the scope and significance of the meetng offered by the reports that appeared in the Western press.

IZVESTIYA Dismisses 'Rumors'

PM121419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 August 1986 Morning Edition p 3

["Concerning the Rumor" -- IZVESTIYA Headline]

[Text] A whole series of reports and speculations on the subject of "Soviet-Israeli contacts" has recently begun to circulate in the press in Israel and certain Western countries. Rumors are spreading about the supposed forthcoming restoration of Soviet-Israeli consular relations. Some people drop meaningful hints about the "beginning of changes," referring to the USSR's position with regard to Israel.

It is apposite to observe that this is not the first time that conjectures on the basis of the formula, popular in Western progaganda, that someone, somewhere, said something to someone. This time the Israeli prime minister is himself taking part in spreading the rumors, counting on making political capital out of it.

In reality it can only be a question of the contacts planned for the near future at a working level between consular employees of the two countries' Foreign Ministries on questions concerning Soviet property in Israel, and also Soviet citizens living permanently in that country. And no more than that.

The Soviet Union's position on the question of the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel is common knowledge. The reason for breaking them off in 1967 was Tel Aviv's aggressive policy in the Near East. This reason has not been removed, so today there are no grounds for a change in the Soviet position.

MORE ON VISIT BY SUDAN'S AL-SADIQ AL-MAHDI

Demichev Meeting

LD121045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Today a meeting took place in the Kremlin between Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan who is in the USSR on an official visit, and the officials accompanying him.

In the course of a conversation, which passed in a good-natured atmosphere, matters relating to Soviet-Sudanese relations and international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

Departure for Tashkent

LD130751 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, left Moscow for Tashkent today. He is staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the Vnukovo Airport the head of the Sudanese Government was seen off at the ramp of the plane by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Present in the airport were USSR Minister Sergey Burenko; first deputy ministers of the USSR Sergey Akhromeyev, Yuliy Vorontsov, Nilolay Kormarov and Boris Panyukov; First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Aleksandr Kachanov and other officials.

The Sudanese prime minister was seen off as well by diplomatic workers of the Embassy of the Republic of Sudan and of the USSR were hoisted in the airport. The guard of honour of the Moscow garrison was lined up in the airfield. The band performed the national anthems of the two countries.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Sadiq al-Mahdi reviewed the line-up of Soviet soldiers. The ceremony ended with a march of the guard of honour.

The streets and squares of Moscow by which the motorcade went to the airport escorted by motorcyclists were decked with the national flags of Sudan and the USSR and with streamers greeting the Sudanese prime minister.

Sadiq al-Mahdi is accompanied in his trip by USSR Minister Nikolay Vasilyev, the Ambassador of the USSR to Sudan Yevgeniy Musiyko and the Ambassador of Sudan to the USSR Awad al-Karim Fadlallah.

Comments by Gretchkov

LD111835 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; Nikolay Gretchkov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Chinese talks are underway in Moscow. They are being held within the framework of the official visit to the Soviet Union begun today by Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. I asked Nikolay Gretchkov, who prepared today's program, to give his opinion on this matter.

[Gretchkov] First of all I would like to point out that the current visit is the first by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi as head of the Sudanese Government outside the African Continent. This is possibly a logical consequence. The Soviet Union was among the first countries to recognize Sudan after the declaration of its independence on 1 January 1956. Since that date, Soviet-Sudanese relations traversed a long and (?difficult) path. They developed most actively and beneficially in the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, when with our country's economic assistance many projects were built in Sudan. [passage omitted]

At the end of the seventies, however, changes occurred in Soviet-Sudanese relations as a result of the foreign and domestic policy course followed by Numayri's regime. During his tenure, the country was subjected to Western monopolies, particularly those of the United States, which resulted in the intense worsening of conditions for the toiling masses. At the same time, Sudan became totally subservient to the U.S. Administration which used Sudan for purposes hostile to the people of the African Continent and the Arab world. Naturally all this had to have an affect on Soviet-Sudanese relations which in practice decreased in recent times. The situation did not begin to improve until the downfall of Numayri's anti-people regime last April. The current Sudanese Government declared its adherence to the ideals of nonalignment and its desire to develop relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The present visit of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to the Soviet Union is bound to become a practical step along this path.

The USSR, as the Soviet press reports, welcomes the senior Sudanese guest and expresses the hope that his visit will benefit the development of relations and will deepen understanding between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Sudan for the well being of the two peoples of both countries and the interest of world peace and international security. The situation in the world, on the African Continent and in the Middle East, however, is increasingly tense. The responsibility for this lies on the shoulders of U.S. Administration as well as its allies.

TASS STATEMENT ON RSA 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST ANGOLA

LD121343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1302 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- The full text of a TASS statement follows:

The Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Angola has reported a new act of aggression by the military of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] against this independent African country.

During the night of 9-10 August an attack was carried out on units of the People's Liberation Army of Angola stationed in the region of the town of Cuito Cuanavale by large forces of the puppet bandit group National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] with the aid of tanks, APCs and artillery of subunits of the RSA armed forces. The attack was beaten off.

One's attention is drawn not only to the fact of another invasion by the racist forces deep into the territory of Angola -- this time a distance of around 300 km from the Angolan-Namibian border -- but also by the timing of this aggression -- the eve of the eighth nonaligned summit conference which is being convened at the end of August in the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe. By their bandit sortie the racists are definitely calculating on aggravating tension to an even greater extent in southern Africa on the eve of the conference, and on intimidating the African and other countries which are to take part in it.

This RSA aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which is friendly to us, has been perceived with profound indignation in the USSR. It will undoubtedly be resolutely condemned by the overwhelming majority of countries in the world. The Pretoria regime and those who extend their patronage to it should have understood long ago where playing with fire like this can lead. Freedom-loving peoples will not be intimidated by this, and sooner or later the racists will have to settle their account for these bloody misdeeds.

FEDOROV: FRONTLINE REPLYING TO RSA SANCTIONS

MB121016 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary: "South Africa Today"]

[Text] The South African authorities are waging a war on three fronts now; at home against the millions of blacks, beyond the country's borders against the millions of residents of the neighboring states, and starting last week an economic offensive against the countries that have announced economic sanctions against South Africa.

The people who hoped for the successes promised by President Pieter Botha have been disillusioned. Neither a state of emergency nor the systematic attacks on Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia have stopped the onslaught of the opponents of the apartheid regime, which is the source of poverty for blacks in South Africa and of constant tension in the continent. Many people now believe that the economic sanctions can bring closer the collapse of the regime.

Six of seven countries at a recent Commonwealth summit in London demanded an immediate economic blockade against Pretoria. Only Mrs Thatcher reserved her opinion, though she did agree to two of the eight main sanctions proposed last year by the participants in the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas. Having felt this open support, the South African authorities have launched a counteroffensive of their own and announced economic reprisals against their neighbors. They proceed from the assumption that the infrastructure in use since the colonial rule will force the supporters of sanctions to keep using South African railways and roads for getting access to the ocean.

But judging by the latest events, this counteroffensive is developing far from the way Pretoria has planned it. We cannot sit on our hands waiting for Pretoria to launch an economic war against us and other neighboring African countries, said the Zimbabwean prime minister, Robert Mugabe, at a news conference last Friday [8 Aug]. We must be ready to avert the war, he added.

There have been particularly many speculations in South Africa as well as in the West, about whether the Frontline States will endure the sanctions in air links. The South African foreign minister, Roelof Botha, who announced the counter offensive noted [word indistict] that a breakdown of regular air links with his country was tantamount -- for his neighbors -- to a stop of activity in the body blood vessels. Addressing a news conference in Harare, Robert Mugabe gave a clear answer: If we accept the entire program of sanctions, it means that the direct air links between Zimbabwe and South Africa will be stopped and Zimbawe won't allow any foreign air lines to use our airports and our air space for flignts to South Africa.

To get action on what was agreed upon at the summit in London, concrete measures are being worked out to promote cooperation between the Frontline States. For Zimbabwe, for example, the transport network of Mozambique is becoming more and more important to get some access to the sea. For the oil pipeline between Beira and Mutare to operate smoothly, Zimbabwean troops are standing on guard along it and also guard other economically important Mozambican projects against attacks by bandits supported by South Africa and the West, from the so-called Mozambique National Resistance. The bandits have seen on many occasions already that the guarding of installations is reliable and that the participating countries strictly observe their military union. The latest actions by the Frontline States indicate that the time is past when Pretoria, relying on its strength and on the difficulties of its neighbors, could ignore the warnings. Of course, it is doubtless that Western countries, led by the United States and Britain, to protect their interests, will keep giving economic and military aid to South Africa. But is is also doubtless that the countries who challenged apartheid will not be left in dire straits by the international community because dismantling the most disgraceful system of the 20th century is an objective of the entire progressive world.

SENEGALESE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD081024 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal, led by Vice President of the National Assembly Luis Da Costa, has arrived in Moscow for an offical visit today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport the delegation was met by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, other officials. Ambassador of Senegal to the USSR Pascal Antoine Sane was among the welcoming party.

Visit Continues

PM121333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] The delegation of the Republic of Senegal's National Assembly led by assembly vice president L. da Costa visited the USSR Supreme Soviet 8 August. Greeting the guests, L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, emphasized that interparliamentary contacts, to whose development the current visit attests, serve to strengthen friendly Soviet-Senegalese ties in various spheres.

L. da Costa expressed confidence that the visit to the USSR will provide an opportunity to evaluate the successes achieved by the Soviet land and will be an important step toward deepening the friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples. In Senegal, he said, we welcome the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy course and the USSR's large-scale and constructive initiatives to curb the arms race and universally eliminate nuclear weapons. Such a policy, the parliamentarian emphasized, meets the radical interests of our people confronting the developing countries.

USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Ye.I. Perventsev and Senegal's ambassador to the USSR, Pascal Antoine Sane, took part in the conversation.

On 9 August the delegation visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin wall. The guests visited the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

CHERNOBYL FALLOUT DECONTAMINATION CONTINUES

Local Measures

PM121229 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jul 86 p 4

[BELTA correspondent N. Nazarovich report: "Taking the Real Situation Into Account"]

[Text] Mogilev Oblast -- Hundreds of kilometers separate the Chernobyl AES from Krasnopolskiy Rayon, Mogilev Oblast.

"It so happens that the misfortune has also affected our localities," L.V. Lipnitskiy, chief sanitary physician of the rayon, recounted. "Soon after the accident winds carried a sinister cloud toward us from which fell a downpower It also brought pockets of heightened radiation to certain areas. The medical service took essential precautionary measures. Upon our recommendations, wells were put in good order and carefully covered against radioactive dust. All children were immediately examined. They were resettled in Pioneer camps in other rayons of the oblast, and young children were moved with their mothers to sanatoriums and preventive clinics. Adults from all villages where the radiation level is higher than the natural background level have already been examined twice. For each population center we prepare a report on the suitability for use of various food products, vegetables, fruits, and berries. Medics post these reports in prominent places. Similar information is communicated by the press and radio.

On a certain road we encountered a mobile radiological research laboratory of the oblast's sanitary and epidemiological station. Young specialists T. Grinyuk and L. Prudnikova were traveling around the villages with local laboratory assistants. Their duty was to monitor whether meat and dairy products, vegetables, and berries produced by the public were contaminated or not. Peripatetic teams of physicians from rayon and oblast hospitals are also working here. A team from the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health's Oncological Scientific Research Institute has deployed a field laboratory in Krasnopolskiy Rayon.

"The level of contamination with radioactive substances is lower here than in southern Gomel Oblast," says Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences I.G. Tarutin, who heads a section of the institute. "We examined inhabitants of the so-called unfortunate villages but no symptoms of radiation injury were detected among them."

We visited many Krasnopolskiy Rayon villages with V.S. Kazakov, head of the oblispolkom's health section, and A.I. Tsvirbut, chief physician of the oblast's sanitary and epidemiological station. Livestock feed is being procured everywhere, the kolkhoz members are preparing to harvest the grain, and houses and roads are being built.

"Individual centers with a heightened level of radiation have also been discovered in Kostyukovichskiy, Klimovichskiy, Slavgorodskiy, and Cherikovskiy Rayons," said V.S. Kazakov. "Taking into account the specific circumstances, all the necessary steps have been taken by the medical service. Teams of doctors have examined tens of thousands of people. This work is now being repeated. Drinking water and food products are being monitored constantly. Wells in which radioactive contamination has been discovered have been closed. [paragraph continues]

"We are steering economic leaders toward the construction of additional artesian wells and increasing the water supply networks."

All milk in these rayons, both from farms and from the population, is going solely to processing enterprises for the time being. The same applies to livestock bred for meat, and poultry. In return, food products from "clean" rayons is being brought in for the retail trade network.

The veterinary service of the agroindustrial organization, scientists from the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, from local VUZes and from the oblast agricultural experimental station are monitoring the quality of feed and are carrying out soil analysis tests. For instance, contaminated sectors were detected in the village of Kulikovka in Slagorodskiy Rayon. These were cleansed. The entire upper layer of the soil and garbage were removed as far as possible from dwellings and buried. Certain sectors in Krasnopolskiy and Kostyukovichskiy Rayons are now being decontaminated.

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that all the advice, recommendations, and demands of the medical workers and scientists are being precisely fulfilled everywhere. At times the business is being hampered by inefficiency, inertia and, here and there, by irresponsibility on the part of economic leaders.

The leader of the oblast medical service is right. In Klimovichskiy Rayon, for example, the sanitary service insisted that an artesian well be sunk immediately in the village of Silishche. But the local authorities were in no hurry to carry out the doctors' recommendations. In the same Krasnopolskiy Rayon inhabitants complained that supplies of food products to certain shops were sporadic. Not all machine yards and livestock units are equipped with the shower rooms that are absolutely indispensable just now.

Local specialists need help in building roads and asphalting them. The situation is now such that not only the medical workers but also all on whom the speediest elimination of the consequences of the accident depends must deal with the matter more efficiently, promptly, and responsibly than ever before.

Treatment of Accident Patients

AU121328 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Aug 86 p 4

[Yu. Vilenskiy report: "How Chernobyl Heroes Were Treated"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Throughout these long weeks, science has been working side by side with charity. In the opinion of prominent specialists, including American scientist R. Gale, who visited the clinic, in a whole number of cases, the impossible has become possible: Patients with severe radiation illness have been healed. Indeed, a rare test in medical practice has been passed.

"The first group of radiologists and radiation supervisors of the institute, comprising E.D. Chebotareva, B.K. Nikishin, and V.V. Dranik, highly qualified scientists and specialists, left for the area adjacent to the site of the accident on 28 April," Anatoliy Ivanovich Pozmogov, director of the Kiev Scientific Research Institute for Radiology and Oncology and Ukrainian SSR Honored Figure of Science, said. [paragraph continues]

"They had concluded that it was necessary to join in the treatment of serious injuries. It was essential to make preparations for receiving the patients and to requalify those in a number of services. After all, it was precisely our institute which, by virtue of its specific character, possessed experience in the treatment of radiation injuries. And at the same time it was quite obvious that many things would have to be done from scratch. The first specialized beds were installed in the medicinal therapy ward headed by L.S. Gutyrya. Then the systemic illnesses clinic [klinika sistemnykh zabolevaniy] assumed new functions."

"What was the most important in the medical sense?" Professor L.P. Kindzelskiy meditated. "What mattered the most was to fight infectious complications, because the natural immunities of our patients were sharply reduced. All wards were maximally sterilized, bactericidal lamps were in operation around the clock, inhalations were applied to preserve mucous membranes, and so forth. And at the same time we did our best not to use antibiotics. After all, we could not afford to put down the useful microbic flora. Besides, the last reserve was needed.

"In a word, everything necessary in the clinical plane was done. Nonetheless, the conditions of some patients steadily deteriorated. We were very concerned about a group of patients who were at an advanced stage of radiation illness.

"The clinic switched over to round-the-clock operations. Staff members -- including physicians N.A. Tomilina, S.A. Sivkovich, L.I. Zlochevskaya, and V.D. Usatenko, as well as nurses I.N. Beresneva and A.G. Pashkovskaya -- practically lived at the clinic. After all, there was an obvious need for blood transfusions, and in some cases, for marrow transplantation, and for constant laboratory and clinical evaluation of the situation. Enormous accomplishments must be credited to the institute's assistant director, surgeon V.I. Ganul, and the deputy chief physician, N.M. Bondar.

"I would like to emphasize that the matter entrusted to us also became sacred and urgent for many other medical centers in the city," L.P. Kindzelskiy said. [passage omitted]

In spite of everything, a spirit of cohesion reigned in the wards. The patients applied the force of their characters against the illness. As far as drug administration or complicated manipulations were concerned, the schedule worked smoothly. But other measures were also necessary. In order to neutralize intoxication and remove [vyvesti] isotopes, V.A. Lisetskiy, chief of the intensive care ward, proposed the wide application of hemosorption [gemosorbtsia] -- blook purification.

V.N. Didenko, party organization secretary in the institute, became a true commissar in the clinic. Also A.N. Zelinskiy and P.G. Otroshchenko, Ukrainian deputy ministers of health, were frequent visitors. And an idea dawned on them: A moral stimulus was badly needed. At the request of the institute's director, the Ukraina department store selected suits, shirts, footwear, handkerchiefs, and combs for the patients. And not only because their own clothing was very "dirty." The suits were the best in the store and carefully selected to measure. After what had happened, the hospital should resemble a hospital as little as possible. This was the formula. And people appreciated these efforts.

"When they do not begrudge buying us suits worth R200, it means that our chances of surviving are not so slim," A.I. Panchenko, senior engineer in a fire unit said. [passage omitted]

Chemical Troops' Tasks, Awards

PM081536 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel (Reserve) B. Lyapkalo report: "For Courage and Military Valor"]

[Text] The chemical defense unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Ivanov, holder of the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" 3d Class, was one of the first to begin eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident.

Working in shifts, the chemical servicemen decontaminated hundreds of thousands of square meters of the station buildings, territory, and spur tracks, collected and removed a large amount of radioactive soil, and carried out many other jobs under conditions of high [povyshennaya] radiation.

The unit was recently awarded the USSR defense minister's pennant for its courage and military valor.

Presenting the high award, Colonel General V. Osipov, commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District, particularly noted Majors V. Chuplyy and V. Chetverikov, and Captain V. Taganov.

MURAKOVSKIY TOURS UKRAINE FARMS, EVACUEE SITE

AU111654 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Aug 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "Becoming Familiar With the Work of the Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] The harvest of early ear crops is drawing to an end in the republic. Dozens of farms are threshing 40-45 or more quintals of grain per hectare, are aspiring to deliver to the fatherland's grainaries only choice grain. Simultaneously with the harvest, the preparation of the fields of the next sowing is going on. Fodder storing for communal herds is in full swing. Farm works are being carried out, as a rule, in a comprehensive way. All these issues are in the center of the attention of workers of the agro-industrial complex.

V.S. Murakhovskiy, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, recently familiarized himself with the work of the republic's agro-industrial complex.

A conversation was held in the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, gave account of the part contributed by the toilers of the agro-industrial complex in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

At a suburban sovkhoz, the chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee familiarized himself with the progress made in the procurement of vegetables and milk production, inspected the fields and stockbreeding farms, and expressed a number of wishes concerning the increased efficiency of the farm's economic service, and profitability at the sovkhoz.

V. S. Murakhovskiy familiarized himself with Ternopolskiy settlement built on the grounds of the Gorkiy Kolkhoz in Makarovskiy Rayon for the evacuees from the Chervone Polissya kolkhoz in Chernobylskiy Rayon, and highly assessed the contribution made by Ternopol Oblast agro-industrial builders [agrostroyevtsy]. He noted that it is important that the settlement was built rapidly and in a complex with social and service facilities.

Many instructive ideas have emerged in recent years in Poltava Oblast in the field of land utilization and of applying intensive and resource-saving technologies. The meetings held with the leaders of party and administrative organs, and of agro-industrial associations in Lubenskiy, Chernukhinskiy, Lokhvitskiy, and Velikobagachanskiy rayons discussed the progress made in the harvest and procurement of agricultural produce and in fodder storing, and the application of soil protecting tools. It was noted that, in recent times, the volumes of grain production in Poltava Oblast have increased, but not all reserves have been used. V. S. Murakhovskiy particularly emphasized the need to further improve the economic mechanism of management in the agro-industrial complex. It is essential to induce all cadres -- from brigade leader to leader of a rayon agro-industrial association -- to more rapidly master basic economics and to actively engage them in comprehensive experiments aimed at improving the system of management in agriculture.

The first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was accompanied by I. A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and chairman of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee; G. I. Revenko, Kiev Obkom first secretary; F. T. Morgun, Poltava Obkom first secretary; I. S. Plyushch, Kiev Oblispolkom chairman; and A. S. Myakota, Poltava Oblispolkom chairman.

UZBEK BUREAU EXAMINES ECONOMIC, SOCIAL FAILINGS

LD061014 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Yesterday's scheduled session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, discussed the results of fulfilling the state plan for the Uzbek SSR economic and social development and the republic's budget for the first half of 1986. It was noted that, as a result of heightened initiative and creative activity of the masses to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the volume of industrial output grew by 7.6 percent against the year plan of 4.8 percent. Excess goods worth R269 million were marketed. The plan for producing many major types of industrial goods was overfulfilled. Some agricultural indicators improved. The rise in rates of material production development allowed a further improvement in the population's living standard. The income part of the budget was fulfilled by 102.9 percent.

At the same time, the Central Committee Bureau sharply criticized ministries, departments, associations and enterprises for delaying restructuring and not ensuring an acceleration in many sectors. The impermissibility of complacency and self-satisfaction was stressed. In a number of industries growth rates and labor productivity dropped in the second quarter. Irregularity of production and last-minute production spurts have not disappeared. A number of enterprises were condemned for the wanton practice of systematic nonfulfillment of contractual obligations and plans for introducing scientific and technical progress and for the decline in quality of output.

Plans for assimilating capital investment and bringing capital projects into operation were disrupted because of a weakening of production discipline.

The main Tashkent building organization and other subcontracting organizations failed to put into operation schools with 11,746 places, vocational technical colleges with 4,100 places and a number of public health institutions and kindergartens.

There is poor utilization of reserves in branches of the agro-industrial complex. Because of a weakening in the party leadership of stockbreeding and the poor assessment on the spot by managers of farms in this industry, the plans for procurement of milk were not fulfilled, and the laying-in of feed is proceeding unsatisfactorily. In many farms work on the cotton fields has slackened, and preparations are not being made for mechanized harvesting of raw cotton.

The session of the Central Committee Bureau set out measures to overcome the shortcomings and to mobilize unutilized reserves for unconditionally fulfilling the plan and socialist pledges for 1986 as the bases for the successful implementation of the tasks of the 12th 5-year plan. The need to strengthen and develop positive trends in the economy was emphasized. With this aim specific tasks were defined for party, local soviet and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the republic.

The session examined the question of work on letters and verbal appeals by working people at the Tashkent Oblast party organization in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It was noted that many party committees and executive committees of local soviets are seriously derelict in their duties, sometimes adopting a formalist attitude to the appeals of citizens, rarely receiving them, not effectively disclosing and eliminating the causes of the complaints of the population. Open-letter days and meetings between leaders and working people at their places of work and residences are rarely held in the working practice of party and local soviet bodies.

At the obkom, the Tashkent Gorkom and other party committees the set time limits for examining letters, statements, and complaints of the working people are being violated. In a number of organizations and institutions in the oblast the necessary order has not been established for registering and receiving visitors, and monitoring of the fulfillment of instructions is poorly carried out. Not infrequently citizens are received by staff members who do not have sufficient authority to solve the questions.

The Central Bureau Committee has instructed the Tashkent party obkom to introduce the necessary order in its work with the letters, statements, and complaints from working people in party, local soviet, trade union, and economic organizations; to be more demanding of managers of enterprises and institutions for the state of this work; to take strict measures using party influence in relation to officials who violate the established order of work with letters and statements and to tolerate a formalist-bureaucratic approach to their examination; to make fuller use of the information received from letters to improve and perfect the activity of the apparatus of party, local soviet, economic, and public organizations. [passage omitted]

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV KHABAROVSK SPEECH

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 31 July in its "Vremya" newscast carries the speech by Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to the Khabarovsk Kray party aktiv on 31 July. The Moscow television version has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in USSR National Affairs section of the 4 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, entitled "Gorbachev Addresses Khabarovsk Aktiv 31 July," and has been found to be identical, with the following exceptions:

Page R 5, paragraph five, line two, in the television version: ...and of party organizations some people, proceeding from their narrow problems, from their understanding of only their own enterprise, reckon: well, we should not install this; but all the same, it is new equipment; and after all, there will be fewer repairs and productivity will be greater, even though this equipment is of the same technical level.

Comrades, we must do away with this error.

And on the part of ministries.... (supplying additional passage)

Page R 9, paragraph one, from last line, in the television version: ...into dairy products here.

Surely it is not impossible that such a small agricultural sector....(deleting passage)

Same page, paragraph six, line four, in the television version: ...sectors of the entire national economy. I would especially like to touch on the sphere of services and of production of consumer goods, as I promised. This is directly linked.... (supplying additional sentence)

Page R 15, paragraph three, line six, in the television version: ...but for the job done. First and foremost, of course, our cadres.... (deleting sentence)

MOSCOW'S TRADE ADMINISTRATION CHIEF DISMISSED

PM131047 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 p 1

["At Moscow CPSU Gorkom" -- MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] On 6 August the Bureau of Moscow CPSU Gorkom examined the question of the state of trade services for the city's working people and population and found them to be extremely unsatisfactory.

It was noted that many enterprises of the Main Trade Administration fail to meet modern requirements in terms of their material and technical base, the level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes, and the standard of services. Progressive forms of working are not being introduced.

The absence of any link with industry has led to a situation wherein there is no expansion of the containerized marketing of commodities or the centralized packaging of products.

The unevenness of location of trade enterprises throughout the city's rayons is particularly noticeable. The network of specialized outlets is extremely poorly developed. There is a particular shortage of bakeries and "Moloko" [milk] and "Diyeta" [diet] stores.

Gross errors have been committed in the siting [dislokatsiya] of enterprises trading in wine and vodka. The main administration has displayed an inability to impose order in these stores.

It was emphasized at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau meeting that the retail trade network had proved to be unprepared for intensive work during the seasonal period and that this had been reflected in the level of the population's provision with fruit and vegetable products and soft drinks.

The promises to effect a radical improvement in the state of affairs made by Comrade Zavyalov, chief of the Main Trade Administration, to the meeting of Moscow City Soviet's party group have not been carried out.

These and other shortcomings have been the result of weak leadership of the enterprises on the part of the Main Trade Administration and Comrade Zavyalov personally. His work has been characterized by administration by decree instead of the specific organization of matters, by conservatism and inconsistency, and by the inability to see the solution of a question through to completion.

The absence of any system in work with people led to gross cadre errors. The main administration's failure to exercise control enabled leaders of various categories to commit abuses. A considerable number of them have faced criminal proceedings. However, work to eliminate the conditions giving rise to embezzlement, bribery and corruption, and other negative phenomena has not been seen through to completion.

Comrade Zavyalov evaded the solution of questions pertaining to the improvement of the workers' social and consumer services conditions. He reconciled himself to the fact that many stores do not have the elementary conveniences, lounges and places to take food, and "red corners."

Comrade Zavyalov proved unable to establish business contacts with the party raykoms and the rayispolkoms, and he fails to display initiative in the solution of long-term questions of the comprehensive development and organization of trade in the rayons.

The Bureau of Moscow CPSU Gorkom recommended to the Moscow City Soviet ispolkom that Comrade Zavyalov be relieved of his post in view of the major shortcomings in work to organize trade in the city, errors in cadre policy entailing serious breakdowns, and the failure to match word with deed.

Moscow City Soviet ispolkom relieved Comrade Zavyalov of the duties of chief of the Main Trade Administration.

Comrade V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow City Soviet ispolkom, was charged with making proposals on strengthening the leadership of the Main Trade Administration and formulating and implementing measures to effect a radical improvement in the city's trade services.

Following the elucidation of a number of additional facts the party Gorkom bureau will return to examination of the question of the extent of Comrade Zavyalov's party-level accountability.

BRONZE BUST OF ALIYEV UNVIELED IN NAKHICHEVAN

PM111055 Baku BAKISKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "Bronze Bust in Hero's Native Region"]

[Text] Nakhichevan 31 Jul -- A bronze bust of Twice Hero of Socialist Labor G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was unveiled in a festive atmosphere in the capital of the Nakhichevan ASSR. It was erected in accordance with a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree.

A meeting of representatives of the autonomous republic's public which was opened by N.E. Mustafayev, first secretary of the Nakhichevan party obkom, was devoted to this event.

To the applause of those assembled, K.M. Barirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, cut the crimson ribbon to unveil the bust.

The strains of the national anthems of the USSR and Azerbaijan SSR rang out majestically.

Then the meeting was addressed by Naiba Gaziyeva, worker at the Nakhichevan Electrical Equipment Plant; Gadzhi Rzayev, party, war, and labor veteran; poet Aliyar Yusifli; and Matanat Gadzhiyeva, a student at the Nakhichevan State Padagogic Institute.

The meeting was declared closed. The USSR National Anthem was played. Baskets of flowers were placed at the marble pedestal of the bust.

LEADERS SIGN CENTENARIAN SCIENTIST'S OBITUARY

PM121211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Academician Nikolay Mikhaylovich Druzhinin]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a heavy loss. Academician Nikolay Mikhaylovich Druzhinin, an eminent Soviet scientist, one of the senior figures in Soviet historical science, and a winner of the Lenin and USSR State Prizes, died 8 August 1986 in his 101st year. [passage omitted]

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, A.N. Yakovelev, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.A. Yagodin, V.A. Kotelnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, K.V. Frolov, A.L. Yanshin, V.A. Grigoryev, G.K. Skryabin, S.L. Tikhvinskiy, Yu.V. Bromley, M.P. Kim, I.I. Mints, A.L. Narochnitskiy, B.B. Piotrovskiy, B.A. Rybakov, A.M. Samsonov, Z.V. Udaltsova, S.S. Khromov.

ECONOMICS INSTITUTE REPLIES TO PRAVDA CRITICISM

PM111101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by L. Abalkin, director, of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, I. Sybotova, party bureau of the Economics Institute, under the rubric "After PRAVDA Spoke Out": "A Prop for Practical Work'"]

[Text] An article which was published under that heading in PRAVDA for 11 July was discussed at a joint session of the directorate and party bureau of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute.

The article rightly raises the problems of the development of economic theory in the light of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. We must agree with the article's proposition that the efforts of the administration and the party bureau to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute have yet to yield weighty results. It is deemed necessary to increase the exactingness of the directorate and the party bureau toward the collective as a whole, and in particular toward the leaders of scientific subunits, and to increase the personal responsibility of every staffer for the productivity of his activity.

In line with the conclusion drawn in the article that the institute has at present largely lost its positions as a generator of politicoeconomic ideas, it is deemed expedient to strengthen the politicoeconomic aspect of research. More attention will be devoted to socialist production relations, their dialectical interaction with developing production forces, the ways of improving this interaction, and also the subjects of production relations and their interests and motives for activity.

The article rightly raises the question of shortcomings in the organization of methodological leadership of economic research in the country as a whole and within the framework of the institute itself. In discussing this, the directorate and party bureau drew attention to the inadequate role of the scientific council in this respect, deemed it expedient to create a special sector of methodological problems of the political economy of socialism, and demanded that the leaders of methodological seminars step up their role to elaborate precise methodological directives for research into topical problems of economic theory and practice. It is planned to discuss at a coordinating conference questions of strengthening the methodological leadership of the economic institutes of republican academies and economics departments of branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The directorate and party bureau came to the conclusion that it is necessary to analyze the results of debates which took place at the institute in the 11th 5-Year Plan and to discuss this question at the scientific council. It is deemed expedient for the party bureau to hear the work of the party organization of the journal VOPROSY EKONOMIKI on monitoring the formation of a portfolio of requests concerning topical problems of economic theory and economic management practice. It is also recommended that all shop party organizations concentrate their attention on forming a creative atmosphere in the collective and developing genuine scientific criticism and self-criticism.

The idea expressed in the article on the need to continue to seek nontraditional forms and methods of work must be acknowledged to be correct. [paragraph continues]

During the discussion of this question it was noted that some experience has been accumulated at the institute of the operation of ad hoc scientific collectives for comprehensive work on topics related to this quest. In view of this, it is planned to discuss at a party meeting in September measures to organize such ad hoc collectives more widely.

There was also a critical study of the work being done by the institute in the selection, placing, and utilization of scientific cadres. It has recently been possible to secure some improvement in personnel. However, as the article rightly said, there are still many unresolved problems. Some of them will be resolved in the course of the transition to the new conditions for labor remuneration which are to be introduced from November 1986. The directorate and party bureau will seek to ensure that cadre certification takes place in an atmosphere of maximum objectivity, principledness, openness, and high exactingness.

With a view to training highly qualified scientific cadres in the sphere of the political economy of socialism in order to reinforce the staff of the institute, republican economics institutes, and faculties of political economy at VUZes the decision was adopted to put a proposal to the USSR Academy of Sciences department on creating a system of candidature for doctorates. At the same time measures will be adopted to improve the work of postgraduate students and expand the practice whereby the institute's staffers do a course of work on planning and economic organs. It is deemed expedient to bring to the notice of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium the question of the possibility of organizing courses for practical workers to renew their theoretical knowledge. It is also proposed to establish closer links with leading economic institutes and faculties of political economy at VUZes in Moscow City with a view to preparing new scientific recruits who have a good command of theory and concrete knowledge of the real problems of economic life.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS COAL INDUSTRY CRITICISM MEETING

OW080805 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2000 GMT on 6 August, in its "Vremya" program, repeats the report on the joint session of the Energy and Science Technology Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet held in the Kremlin on 23 July, published in the 8 Aug Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page S 1, under the headline "Coal Industry Minister Accepts Criticism." The video of the second "Vremya" program permits the following leaders to be identified in the meeting's presidium.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Academician Petr Nikolayevich Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Aleksey Stanislavovich Yeliseyev, rector of the Moscow Bauman Higher Technical School, Tengiz Nikolayevich Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

LAW OFFICIAL DENOUNCES BANS ON MARKET SELLING

PM120959 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 3 August carries on page 2 an interview with G.S. Tarnavskiy, chief of administration of the USSR Procuracy General Inspectorate, by special correspondent I. Beda, under the heading "The Market on Any Day."

The interview discusses the need to combat speculation in agricultural products while at the same time avoiding "excessive administration and the creation of every possible impediment to prevent honest citizens from bringing the results of their labor -- fruit, vegetables, meat, and so forth -- to market."

After questioning Tarnavskiy on the legal documents required by citizens to sell their produce at a market, the reporter broaches the question of citizens' being prevented from selling their fruit and vegetables in oblasts other than their own. Tarnavskiy replies that "the position is unequivocal -- any bans at variance with legislation must be lifted immediately." "Citizens," he continues, "are fully entitled to sell their surplus harvest and livestock products in any region of the country at their own discretion. It is ultimately they who bear transport and other outlays, the risk of produce being spoiled en route, losses from falling prices, and so forth." With regard to incidents in which traders in home-baked bread were apparently evicted from markets in the Ashkhabad region and branded as speculators, Tarnavskiy replies that "if a citizen sells home-baked bread at a market, that certainly does not make him a speculator."

In conclusion Tarnovskiy says: "An honest worker who has at his disposal surplus agricultural produce that he himself has cultivated or that he has received as remuneration for agricultural work must be sure that he will not be impeded in the sale of this surplus at a kolkhoz market. On the contrary, he will be assisted and supported in every way possible."

BRIEFS

GOLD NUGGET FOUND -- A gold nugget has been found at a deposit close to the Oymyakon pole of cold [as heard]. The valuable find weighs 2 kg and 767 gr. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMt 11 Aug 86 LD]

UZVEKISTAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- The preliminary results for the work of the industry of Uzbekistan over 7 months of the present year have been drawn up. In this time, the volume of industrial production rose considerably more than was planned; almost R300 million worth of additional production was achieved. What is remarkable is that three quarters of the additional production was achieved on account of increased labor efficiency. However there are still many unresolved problems in the work of the labor collectives in the republic, our correspondent comments. Every fourth enterprise has not fulfilled its contractual obligations for supplies. Products are still manufactured for which there is no demand among consumers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 9 Aug 86 LD]

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS, SHORTCOMINGS REPORTED

PM121557 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Aug 86 p 1

[N. Petrov report: "Grain for the State"]

[Text] The harvest has gotten under way on a broad front in the country. Its frontiers are extending further and further into the northern and eastern economic regions. The workers of the agro-industrial complex are directing their efforts toward accelerating the harvesting, enhancing its quality, and increasing the production and procurement of grain and other products. Reports are coming one after the other into the editorial office about the farms' fulfillment of plans for grain procurement. In Crimea Oblast's Sakskiy Rayon, the Gorkiy and "Rassvet" kolkhozes, and the "Avangard" and Frunze sovkhozes have coped successfully with the first commandment. In Odessa Oblast's grainfields, the Lenin kolkhoz at Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy has distinguished itself, having appreciably overfulfilled the firm plan and continuing to dispatch wheat. Having completed the harvest, many Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhozes are switching transportation to the routes leading to the elevators. The sale of the 11th million metric tons of grain is proceeding in the republic.

In the RSFSR the majority of farms of Stavropol Kray, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, and Belgorod Oblast have coped with the grain procurement plan. The Kuban farmers have dispatched more than 3.5 million metric tons of grain to count toward their pledges. An indicative feature of the present harvest period is the increase in the influx of food grain into the state's granaries, basically strong and valuable strains of wheat.

At the same time, one cannot fail to note the fact that in a number of places the harvest is being conducted slowly and large losses are being permitted. for 2 weeks now there has been dry, sunny weather in the non-Chernozem Zone, but by the beginning of the second 5-day period of August, the grain had been reaped on 1 percent of the sown are in Kostroma Oblast, 6 percent in Kalinin Oblast, 11 percent in Kirov Oblast, 15 percent in Pskov Oblast, 18 percent in Smolensk Oblast, and 13 percent in the Mari ASSR. Any further dilatoriness could lead to losses and to a reduction in the yield from the land.

While building up the pace of the harvesting, it is essential at the same time to energetically perform the work at the threshing floors and dispatch grain to the state granaries strictly according to schedule. In Rostov Oblast the eastern zone has suffered from drought. But the vast majority of rayons are obtaining a respectable harvest. The sale of grain, however, has come to a standstill. In the last 5-day period 51,000 metric tons of grain arrived at the elevators whichu is only a little more than one-third the amount during the previous 5-day period. The dispatch of grain has been sharply reduced by the Tsimlyanskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and Konstantinovskiy Rayons. The Don farms cannot complain of a lack of transport and of the meager capacity of grain reception enterprises. Evidently the trouble lies in the reduced sense of responsibility of a number of leaders of farms and of the agro-industrial complex for the fulfillment of the first commandment.

The same can be said of certain rayons of the Volga district. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Volgograd Oblast have threshed about 2 million metric tons of grain but have sold only 106,000 metric tons. Moreover, a difficult situation has taken shape in some of the farms here. But why has Yelanskiy Rayon, with a yield of 20.2 quintals per hectare fulfilled the plan only 3 percent? In Saratov farms more than 1.1 million metric tons of grain have accumulated on the threshing floors. Unstable weather could lead to its spoilage. [paragraph continues]

There is no hurry to ship the harvest although the plan has been fulfilled [only] 13 percent. Rtishchevskiy Rayon has not sold a single metric ton. The majority of farms of Atkarskiy, Baltayskiy, Dukhovnitskiy, Ivanteyevskiy, and Novoburasskiy Rayons are not participating in grain procurements. People there are waiting for some minimal targets although it is their direct duty to sell grain to count toward firm plans.

Many serious blunders have been committed in the harvesting in Penza Oblast. The average daily performance per combine during threshing in Shemsheyskiy, Gorodishchenskiy, Vadinskiy, and Tamalinskiy Rayons is just 3.6-4.1 hectares, and even less on certain farms. Therefore, it is not fortuitous that over a period of 3 weeks grain in the oblast has been threshed only on half the area to be harvested. In Lopatinskiy and Bashmakovskiy Rayons losses of the harvest have been allowed to occur both in the fields and on the roads. The grain procurement plan has been fulfilled by only 10 percent in the oblast. It would appear that the pace must be intensified, for much grain has accumulated at the threshing floors. But over the last 5-day period, 38,300 metric tons was delivered to the elevators while during the previous 5-day period the figure was 89,600 metric tons. The "40 let Oktyabrya" kolkhoz in Nizhniy Lomov has added not a single kilogram into the state's resources. In Kolyshleyskiy Rayon the "Stepnoy," "Pogranichnyy" and "Pyatiletka" Sovkhozes, and the Sverdlov Koklkhoz have not begun selling grain, yet there the threshing yield is 15.2-19.3 quintals of grain per hectare. The oblast agro-industrial committee (A.G. Ovtov is chairman), the leaders of the rayon agro-industrial associations, and the party committees have reconciled themselves to shortcomings during the harvest, transportation of grain, and feed procurements. Responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans, and for the safekeeping of the harvest that has been grown has been blunted here. The public, people's control workers, and the administrative organs have not been roused to combat losses.

Great tardiness has been tolerated in Tambov Oblast where the plan has not been fulfilled by one-third. The leaders of the agro-industrial complex promised to enliven the pace of grain sales. But this has, unfortunately, not happened. Only 70,000 metric tons of grain reached the elevators during the last 5-day period which is only just over 50 percent of the previous period's figure. All the internal stocks are being punctually created here, yet the state's interests are taking a back seat. How else does one explain the fact that of the 78,000 metric tons of peas that have been threshed, only 1,500 metric tons have been dispatched to state stocks. The marketable quality of grain and pulse crops in other oblasts and republic of the country is extremely inadequate.

It is important that attention to question of enhancing the quality of grain being sold should not be slackened. Wheat with a high gluten content is being delivered from a number of farms of the North Caucasus, Volga area and Central Chernozem. But because of damage to the grains by the bug Eurygaster integriceps, the wheat cannot be deemed strong.

In taking steps to accelerate the harvesting process, the leaders of farms and of the agro-industrial complex are called upon to turn the route from field to threshing floor and elevator into one of shock work and to ensure that grain is dispatched to the state granaries around the clock. Of course, under the conditions that have taken shape in a number of localities, the farms do not all have identical potential. However, all kolkhozes and sovkhozes must participate in grain procurement, must strive for the fulfillment of plans and crete a sound feed base chiefly from nongrain sources. There are many examples of such a thrifty approach to replenishing the country's grain resources and these merit approval and support. This year particular incentives are being given for the above-plan sale of grain. The more grain goes into the state granaries, the firmer will be the country's economic might.

11-12 AUGUST AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

LD130221 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultrual developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 11-12 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 August

The 100,000th ton of grain from the new harvest has been received by this morning in the state granaries from the collective and state farms of Tatariya. (0400)

In Pavlodar Oblast, 1 million tons of hay have been procured. (0600)

In Orel Oblast 350,000 tons of fodder units of coarse and juicy fodder for public-sector animal husbandry have been laid in. (0800)

The highest figure for the sale to the state of strong and valuable wheat was achieved this session on Donetsk Oblast where farmers overfulfilled the plan, in which this type of grain accounts for 97 percent. The Ukraine has already overfulfilled the plans for the sale to the state of strong and valuable wheat and more choice wheat than previously has been stored. (0800)

In the south of the Ukraine, procurement of compound silage has started. (1100)

In Kirgizia, grain crops harvest is nearing completion and tillage of fall-plowed land has started. (1100)

12 August

One million tons of grain has come in at the elevators of Orengurg Oblast today. The grain reception enterprises of the oblast are operating according to a 24-hour schedule. Harvested grain is being transported from the rainy northern parts of the oblast to the elevators of its sunny southern parts. (0801)

Grain crops have been mowed on an area of 500,000 hectares in Bashkirya by today; this is approximately one sixth of the entire grain area of the autonomous republic. The harvest in general is going on well. (0801)

The annual plan of laying-in of fodder has been fulfilled in Karaganda Oblast by today. Almost one more third of hay than last year has been stored in for the winter. Only in Karkaralinsk, Burinskiy, and Tengizskiy rayons they have not yet coped with the fodder laying-in plan. (0801)

In Osmk Oblast, winter crops harvest has started; an area of 100,000 hectares is to be harvested this year. In Uzbekistan, the pace of corn harvest is speeding up, over 5,000 hectares have been harvested. Preparations for the second sowing of intermediate crops have begun. Grain crops have been mowed and threshed on the first million hectares in Ural Oblast by today, which is considerably earlier than last year. In Volgograd Oblast, harvest of spring potatoes has begun. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030)

The first 100,000 tons of grain from the new harvest arrived at elevators today in Aktyubink Oblast. On the whole this grain consists of valuable varieties of wheat. (1100)

Kazakhstan's mechanizers have begun threshing grain on the fifth million hectares. Fourteen oblasts of Kazakhstan have now got their harvesting units in the fields. The reaping and threshing of grains has been virtually compelted in the southern oblasts -- Dzhambul, Chimkent, Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan -- where the center of the harvest has moved on to the elevators. The harvest will be starting soon in the Virginlands.

UKRAINIAN FARMS EXCEED WHEAT PRODUCTION TARGETS

PM071427 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Aug 86

[S. Luzgan report: "Grain from the Ukraine on the Move" under rubric "Grain for the Motherland"]

[Text] Kiev, 2 Aug -- The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered 10 million metric tons of grain from the new harvest to state grain reception enterprises. Having fulfilled the plan, many farms and entire rayons are selling excess grain.

The organizational and economic measures taken have now made it possible to appreciably increase the production and procurement of strong and valuable varieties of wheat. The widespread assimilation of intensive technology has played a large role in this. Targets relating to the sale of strong and valuable wheat have been exceeded by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Dnepropetrovsk, Crimean, Kirovograd, and a number of other oblasts. Almost 5 million metric tons -- which is considerably higher than the target -- of this grain has been sold throughout the republic as a whole.

SPACE SYSTEM TO FORECAST HARVEST BEING DEVELOPED

LD130234 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is developing a space system for forecasting harvests. This will involve several satellites and a permanent research centre to be built on the basis of the Mir orbital station, our reporter was told at the Moscow based institute of Space Research. The devices for the tele analysis [as heard] of ripening crops and soil humidity have been built by specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, and other socialist countries.

'TASS ANNOUNCEMENT': ROCKET LAUNCHES INTO PACIFIC

LD091723 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 9 Aug 86

["Booster Rocket Launches -- TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Booster rockets will be launched in the Soviet Union from August 12 to 22, 1986 into the regions of the Pacific Ocean, limited by:

The circumference with the radius of 10 nautical miles, centered in latitude 15 degrees 30 minutes north and longitude 177 degrees 00 minutes east;

The trapezium with the vertexes in latitude 31 degrees 00 minutes north and longitude 175 degrees 30 minutes east, latitude 24 degrees 00 minutes north and longitude 173 degrees 00 minutes east, latitude 31 degrees 00 minutes north and longitude 173 degrees 30 minutes east.

TASS has been authorized to state that the Government of the USSR, in order to ensure safety, requests the governments of other nations, which use sea and air routes in the Pacific, to instruct corresponding authorities so that ships and aircraft do notenter these regions and the air space above them daily from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. local time. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1645 GMT on 9 August transmits this identical announcement providing the Russian for booster rockets as "Rrakety-nositeli"]

LUSHEV, SHESTOPALOV ATTEND WORKERS CEREMONY

PM081540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In Honor of the Holiday"]

[Excerpts] A Construction Workers' Day ceremony was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 7 August, with representatives of the Moscow public, servicemen from the capital's garrison, and veterans of military construction organizations and units participating.

The presidium comprised Army General P. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; I. Larin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; V. Isayev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Section; Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops; Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directoate; Colonel General V. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Dirctorate; A. Opekunov, secretary of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; and generals, admirals, officers, and production front-rankers.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Lieutenant General N. Kovalenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Dirctorate. [passage omitted]

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov.